The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,076.—New Series. BOMBAY.—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town .....Rs.	62 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.	
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In the Native languages, double the above.	

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

SPARKS—BUIST—November 9th, at Christ Church, Byculla, Bombay, by the Rev. G. C. Caywell, Chaplain, John Barnes Sparks, Lieutenant Bengal Staff Corps, and late of the 95th Foot, Executive Engineer, Gwalior Division P.W., son of the late Colonel M. G. Sparks, 10th Foot, to Eliza Jane, daughter of the late Peter Buist, Esq. of New Scone, Perth, Scotland, and widow of the late R.H.S Buist, Esq., late R.N

BENGAL.

DEATH.

BOWDEN—November 9th, at No 81, South Colingah, the residence of her father, Mr. W. Twidale, Amelia, wife of Captain Bowden, aged 33 years 9 months.

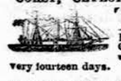
MADRAS.

BIRTH.

SHRIEVES—November 7th, at Mysore, the wife of Mr. E.C. Sarieves, Surveyor and Estimator, Mysore District, of a son.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, Very fourteen days.

The Steam Ship "ABYSSINIA," 1,200 Tons, 230 H.P., Commander J. TEMPLETON, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 24th November, at noon, calling at the following Ports, viz.:—

Nov.		Dec.	
Leave BOMBAY	24	Leave Colombo	4
„ Ratnagherry	25	„ Galle	4
„ Vingorla	25	„ Negapatam	6
„ Carwar	26	„ Pondicherry	7
„ Mangalore	27	„ Madras	8
„ Cannanore	28	„ Coconada	10
„ Calicut	28	„ Visagapatam	11
„ Beypore	29	„ Bimlipatam	11
„ Cochin	30	„ Gopalpore	12
Dec.		Arrive CALCUTTA	14
„ Tuticorin	2		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry districts, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

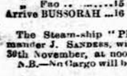
N B.—Until further notice the Steamers from Bombay and Calcutta will call at Ratnagerry and Vingorla monthly on the dates above given.

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Nov.	Dec.	Down.	Dec	Jan
Leave BOMBAY	20	4 & 14	Leave BUSSORAH	18 & 1	
„ Kurrachee	4	18	„ Fao	18	1
„ Guadur	5	19	„ Bushire	22	3
„ Muscat	8	22	„ Linga	23	5
„ B. Abbas	9	24	„ B. Abbas	24	7
„ Linga	11	25	„ Muscat	26	9
„ Bushire	14	28	„ Guadur	28	11
„ Fao	15	29	„ Kurrachee	30	13
Arrive BUSSORAH	16	30	Arrive BOMBAY	2	16

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H.P., Commander J. SAUNDERS, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 30th November, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

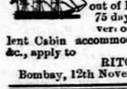
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "MAHRATTA," 750 tons, 130 H.P., Commander SCOTT, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 23rd November, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM TO JEDDAH AND HOODEIDA.

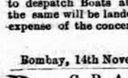


THE S. S. "Mula," 800 tons, Captain Cairs, will be despatched to the above Ports on or about the 10th December next.

For Freight and Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th November 1868.



THE Iron Clipper Ship "British Monarch," 1,262 tons register (lately out of Dock) which made the passage out in 75 days from Gravesend, will sail for Liverpool early in December, and has excellent Cabin accommodation for Passengers. For terms, &c., apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th November 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Talisman," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Talisman."

Bombay, 14th November 1868.

P. GRANT AND SON, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.
No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

DAVID JOSEPH,
OF THE LATE FIRM OF
JOSHUA JOSEPH AND SONS,
MANUFACTURER OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
SUITABLE FOR THE HOME AND FOREIGN MARKETS,
36, FORE STREET, CITY, LONDON.

TOWLE'S CHLORODYNE.

Renowned for its immediate effects and speedy cure of CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, AGUE, CRAMP, &c.

AS ALSO IN

COUGHS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. Composition known and approved by the Medical Profession.

WHOLESALE AGENTS—
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

Prize Medal Exhibition, 1862.—Class 26.

PARSONS, FLETCHER, & Co.,
PRINTING-INK MANUFACTURERS,
GRAVEL LANE, SOUTHWARK, LONDON, S.E.

Ink for Newspapers. Machine or Press, per lb.... ...	1s. 3d., 1s. 6d.
„ for Jobs, per lb.... ...	1s. 3d., 1s. 6d.
„ for Book-work, per lb.... ...	1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d.
„ for superior Book-work ...	3s. 4s.
„ for Woodcuts, per lb. ...	5s., 7s, 6d.
„ for Woodcuts extra fine ...	10s.
Coloured Inks, per lb.... ...	7s. 6d., 10s.
„ fine per lb. ...	3s, 4s.
Copper plate Ink, per lb. ...	3s., 4s.
Lithographic Ink, per lb. ...	3s., 5s., 8s., 12s
Varnish, per gallon	12s., 15s., 20s.

Messrs. Parsons, Fletcher, and Co. having directed their attention to the improvement of their finer Inks, flatter themselves that for ease in working, clearness of impression, depth of colour, and brilliancy of effect they are now unrivalled. Their Inks for Common Work are also very superior in quality, and can be made suitable for every variety of climate.

*** Export orders will receive the most prompt attention.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. UPWARDS OF FIFTY YEARS' experience has fully confirmed the superior reputation of these Lozenges in the cure of ASTHMA, WINTER COUGH, HOARSENESS, SHORTNESS of BREATH, and other PULMONARY MALADIES.

Sold in boxes, tins, and bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S
CHILDREN'S WORM TABLET.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering a well-known remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS.

It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children.

Sold in tins and bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S
PERSIAN INSECTDESTROYING POWDER.

This Powder is QUITE HARMLESS TO ANIMALS, but unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Emmets, Flies, Cockroaches, Beetles, Gnats, Mosquitoes, Moths in Furs and every other species of insect in all stages of metamorphosis.

Sold in packets, tins, and bottles of various sizes.

*** The public are particularly requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark. Sold in Bombay by TREACHER & Co., and all Druggists.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez.—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive of Wines
To Trieste.—1st class £84 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. }

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "MAGDALA," 2,200 Tons, Captain THOMPSON, will be despatched on the 20th November.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

WANTED.

A EUROPEAN FEMALE, wanting a passage to England, and willing to make herself generally useful to a Lady on board, may apply to the undersigned.

CURSETJEE AND EDULJEE, Dubashes.
Forbes Street Fort.

WANTED, a passage in a Sailing or Steam Vessel proceeding to England via the Cape for four European Insanes. The Vessel tendering will be required to carry a Surgeon.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 13th Nov. 1868.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—CONTRACT No. 13.—Wanted immediately, two good European Masons and one Quarry man to act as Inspectors on important Works on the above Contract None but first class workmen need apply, to whom liberal Salaries will be given. Application with copies of testimonials to be sent to

CHARNOCK, REID, & MITCHELL.

Akola, West Berar.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, No. 147 Malabar Hill, recently vacated by C. J. MAYHEW, Esq., Barrister. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited).

Bombay, 20th June 1868.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the Property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited) in Liquidation)—

Three Houses, Nos. 6, and 7, in Compounds, adjoining each other in line near the public road.

The above will be shown at any time on application to Mr. J. GAHAGAN, Company's Storekeeper, Girgaum, and the terms as to Rent, &c., can be ascertained by addressing the undersigned.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators.
JAMES RANKEN, }

Elphinstone Circle, 24th September 1868.

TO BE LET—Rent moderate (immediate possession, Fort, Elphinstone Circle)—The first entire Floor of the Premises No 16, G. (known as Cursetjee Furdoonjee's Building, opposite the old Forbes Office), just vacated by Messrs. Jules Seigfried and Co.

On Malabar Hill, three very excellent Bungalows Nos. 72, 73, 74. No. 72 was formerly occupied by W. H. Thacker, Esq.; No 73 do P. S. Bapdir, Esq.; and No. 74 do. Monsieur J. P. Negrepontis. Apply to Culliandas Kirparam residing near Bhoolaser Temple, House No. 34.

NOTICES.

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE.—A Third Distribution of the Assets of this Company at the rate of Rupees One hundred per Share will be payable at the Office of the London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited), on and after Wednesday, the 18th instant, upon production of Share Certificates properly endors d.

A. E. ASHLEY, Liquidator,
Western Insurance Company.

Bombay, 14th November 1868.

EASTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION —NOTICE.—A Sixth Distribution of the Assets of this Company at the rate of Rupees One hundred per Share will be payable at the Office of the London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited) on and after Tuesday, the 17th instant, upon production of Share Certificates properly endorsed.

A. E. ASHLEY, } Liquidators East-
HEERJEE JEHANGEER, } ern Insce. Coy.

Bombay, 14th November 1868.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—An Interim Dividend of Rupees Fifteen (Rs. 15) equivalent of £1-10 per Share, being at the rate of twelve per cent per annum, on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, for the half-year ending 30th June last, will be paid at this Office to the Shareholders in India, on and after the 25th instant.

The Transfer Books at this Agency will be closed from this date to 25th instant, inclusive.

By order of the Court of Directors,
G. HARPER, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 14th November 1868.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS and BACHELORS living in Apartments, &c., &c.—The very recent improvements made by the Engineers to Moule & Co., in their recently patented invention, have now perfected the same, and not only are Moule's Earth Closets beyond the possibility of getting out of order; but *fittings* have been made, and consigned to the undersigned, which can be adapted to any existing accommodation, rendering the same almost as salutary as the adoption of a Closet. No family should be without either an Earth Closet or Set of Fittings. Prices of Closets range from Rs. 95 to Rs. 110, and fittings from Rs. 37.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES
AFFORD
BRILLIANT AND FAST COLOURS
ARE
SUITABLE FOR ALL PURPOSES
AND
VERY EASY TO USE

Blue		Magenta	
Brown		Mauve	
Canary		Orange	
Cerise		Pink	
Crimson		Scarlet	
Green		Violet	
	Cash.		Credit.
	Rs. as.		Rs. as.
Per bottle	0 12		1 0

SOLE AGENTS.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS.
(Infant's and Invalid's Foods, &c.)
IMPORTED BY EVERY MAIL.

	Cash Rs. A.	Credit Rs. A.
Arrowroot, finest Bermuda, in tins of 1 lb. each	1 12	2 0
Arrowroot, Speed's Indian, in tins of 1 lb. each	1 8	1 12
Arrowroot, finest West Indian, in tins of 1 lb. each	1 8	1 12
Barley, fine Pearl, in bottles or tins of 2 lbs. each	0 14	1 0
Barley, Robinson's Patent Prepared, in tins of 1 lb each	1 1	1 4
Cocoa, Epps', 1 lb. or 2 lb tins, per lb....	1 4	1 8
Cocoa, and Milk Paste, Moore's, ¼ lb. tins, ... each	0 12	0 14
Chocolate, and Milk Paste, Moore's, ¼ lb tins, ... per dozen	9 0	10 0
Corn Flour, Brown and Polson's, 1 lb. packets, each	0 14	1 0
Corn Flour, Brown and Polson's, 1 lb. tins, each	1 1	1 4
Corn, Aswego, 1 lb. packets, each	0 14	1 0
Gelatize, Morson's, 2 oz. packets, each	0 12	0 14
Gelatine, Nelson's Opaque, 2 oz. packets, each	0 14	1 0
Groats, Robinson's Patent Prepared, 1 lb. tins, each	1	1 4
Hard's Infant's Food, per packet	0 14	1 0
Hassall's Flours of Meats, per case	1 3	1 0
Isinglass, real Russian, fine cut, per ounce.	1 2	1 4
Jellies, Calf's Foot, Imperial Pint Bottles, each	1 8	1 12
Jellies, Calf's Foot, Imperial Quart Bottles, each	2 8	2 12
Liebig's Extract of Meat (*Extract Carnis*) 1 oz. or 2 oz. bottles, per oz.	1 2	1 4
Liebig's Extract of Meat, ½ lb. or ¼ lb. jars, per lb	16 0	17 8
Liebig's Extract of Meat, 1 lb. jars, per lb.	15 0	16 8
Liebig's Extract of Meat Biscuits, per tin each	1 4	1 8
Liebig's Infant's Food, Savory's, 1 lb. tin, each	0 14	1 0
Maccaroni, finest Neapolitan, 2 lb. or 4 lb. tins, per lb.	0 14	1 2
Maizena, 1 lb. packets, each	0 14	1 0
Milk, Condensed Anglo Swiss, per tin, each	1 0	1 2
Do. do. do. per dozen	11 0	13 0
Oatmeal, best Scotch, 2 lb. tin, each	1 1	1 4
Revalenta Arabica, ½ lb. tin „	0 14	1 0
Do. do. 1 lb. tin „	2 4	2 8
Do. do. 2 lb. tin „	3 8	4 0
Robb's Nursery Biscuits, per tin, each	3 0	3 8
Robb's Nursery Biscuits, Powder, per tin	1 14	2 2
Robb's Rusks, per tin	4 0	4 8
Sago, Finest Pearl, 2 lb. bottles	0 14	1 0
Tapioca, best clean White, 2 lb. bottles	1 4	1 8
Vermicelli, finest, White Neapolitan, 2 lb. or 4 lb. tins, per lb.	0 14	1 0

Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY.
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; The present Viceroy and Governor General of India His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 1868-69.

MESSRS. BADHAM and Company, in announcing the arrival of their Shipments for the present season, beg to call special attention to the great extension of all Departments.

The Goods have been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM from the best London and Parisian Markets, and in order to obtain the latest novelties, the Goods have been despatched by the Overland Route.

BADHAM'S SPECIAL INDIAN HOSIERY

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, p. doz.	12 to	21
Superfine do. do.	18 „	21
Balbriggan embossed Silk do.	25	
Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	14 „	20
Fine Mixed Silk and Cotton	25	
Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13 „	18½
Extra Super do. Mixed Striped	21 „	24
Little Thread Hose	20	
Do. Fancy Striped	23	
Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25 „	45
Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring &c., per pair	3 „	6
Celebrated India Gauze under Vests	4½	
Silk and Wool Pants	3 „	8
India Gauze Pants	7 „	8
Grey Merino Pants	6 „	8
Bathing Drawers, Striped Fancy Cotton	2½	

BADHAM'S SHIRTS

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
Fine Longcloth Shirts per doz	45	0
White Zephyr Shirts per doz.	55, 60,	65 0
Do Dress Do.	75	0
Pure Silk and Wool Shrunk, each.	10	8
Do. all Wool „	10	2
Do. Cashmere „	10	8
Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
French Printed Shirts per doz	70	0
Spun Silk Sleeping Suits, each	25	0
Cashmere Do. „	20	0
Silk and Wool Do. (indispensable)	30	0
Prince of Wales Do.	18	0

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts: a new Material highly recommended to those who [illegible] Flannel and require an [illegible] Material, each 8

COL[illegible] DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S THREE-FOLD COLLARS

	Rs.	A.
The Pall Mall per dozen	Rs.	7
do. with Tie „		7 8
The Belgian „		7 0
do. with Tie „		7 8
The Shakspear „		7 0
do. with Tie „		7 8
The Regent „		7 0
The Indian „		7 0
The Improved West End „		7 0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
The Duke of Edinburgh Scarf.	3	0
The Rotten Row Scarf	3	8
The Bond Street do „	3	8
The Bond Street Washing Scarf.	1	0
The Windsor Scarf for Sailor's Knot, Gauze Silk, Satin, &c., Rs. 2-8 to	4	0
An Immense Assortment of all kinds of Scarfs and Ties.		
Guyot's Improved French Braces	2	8
India Rubber with Buck Skin Ends	5	0
The United Service Brace	3	0
Bridle Leather Belts	3	0

BADHAM'S SCARFS, TIES, &c.

LINEN EARTMENT.

Damask Napkins of 11 sizes .....
Damask Table Cloths, to line four to twenty persons .....
Gentlemen's Cambric Handkerchiefs ready for use ..... per dozen 12-8 to 25
Gentlemen's Handkercaefs, Colored Borders ..... „ 16-8
Gentlemen's French Cambric, with Photographs 32-8

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
Gold Solitaires, Plain	15	to 30
„ „ Chased	15	„ 30
„ „ Enameled	16	„ 30
„ Sleeve Links	13	„ 30
Shirt Studs	14	„ 30
Scarf Rings	8	„ 12
Scarf Pins (latest novelties)	10	„ 30

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
Overland Trunks	20	to 32
Solid Leather Portmanteaus	50	„ 70
Railway Portmanteaus	16	„ 30
Leather Bags (of all descriptions)		
Scotch Mauds	12	„ 35
Railway Rugs	12	„ 50
Witney Rugs, Overland Chairs, Invalid Chairs, Bags, Real Morocco Courier Bags, Rug Straps, Belts.	Clothes	Cholera

HAT DEPARTMENT.

ELLWOOD'S EXTRA QUALITY

		Rs.	A.
Drab Shell Hats		14	0
The Celt Black and Drabs		10	8
The Jerome	do.	8	8
The Cantab	do.	7	8
The Isis	do.	7	8
The Derby	do.	7	8

ELLWOOD'S AIR CHAMBER HELMETS BEST QUALITY

Hunting, Patent Inner Bands
„ Turban „
„ lined Cork. „
Helmets.

The new Regulation Helmets, Hawkes' Patent best Quality.

LINCOLN AND BENNETT'S Black Velvet Hats.....Rs. 16

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Gent's.	Gent's.
Military Doe.	White.
Dogskin.	Straw.
Driving Gloves.	Lavender.
Drab Norway.	Black.
Lisle Thread.	Drabs assorted.
	French Dog Skin.

STICKS.

Best Red Blankets Rs. 25 per pair.

UMBRELLAS.

Gent's Plain and Twill Silk Fox's Paragon Frames, Ladies, Plain Silk, Ivory and Carved Oak Handles.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
Indian Hosiers.

POONA BREAD DEPOT.—The Proprietor of the Poona Bread Depot begs to inform the Public that he is prepared to supply BREAD, BISCUIT, FLOUR, &c, of a superior quality. Charges moderate.

Apply to P. A. DE NAZARETH, at Dhobie Talao, House No. 25.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

MESSRS. GEO. NICOLL & Co. have the pleasure to announce to their numerous Customers that they have received overland a new Stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all descriptions (English and French).

Messrs. G. N. & Co. take this opportunity of returning thanks for the liberal support received during the past year, and trust, by strict attention to all Orders they may be favoured with, to merit a further continuance of the same.

Price Lists, post free on application, containing directions for self-measurement.

24, Meadow Street, Bombay, and 1, East Street, Poona.

13th October 1868.

BROACH EXHIBITION.—Intending EXHIBITORS are particularly requested to send in complete LISTS of the ARTICLES to be EXHIBITED and the SPACE REQUIRED as early as possible.

The Committee will be prepared by the 1st of November to receive Goods of a non-perishable nature.

Machinery requiring power should be sent in not later than the 20th of November.

Perishable articles will be received on the day previous to opening.

Special arrangements can be made for Jewellery, &c.

Prospectuses, forms of demand for Space, and other information, may be obtained by applying to the undersigned.

JAMES GREAVES, Secretary.

Broach, 25th September 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—LUBRICATING OIL.—Just received a shipment of this Oil from Young's Patent Parafin Light and Mineral Oil Company.

"Jenning's" Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins with self-closing Supply Valves.
Suction and Delivery Hose.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.
Steam Engines and Boilers.
Plate, Bar, Angle and T. Iron.
Cast, Sheer, and Blister Steel.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Ornamental Cast Iron Work, Gates and Railings.
Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.
17th August 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

MILINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,
ALSO
No. 3, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Established in 1851.

Mrs. LAKE

Has always on hand a choice selection of Millinery kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS executed with the greatest care and punctuality.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

N.B.—LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

NOTICES.

GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS.
THIS EVENING, 17TH NOVEMBER.
GRAND EXTRA NIGHT.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF Mr. T. BIRD.

On which occasion the Programme will present some very attractive features, and Mr. Bird will appear in all his wonderful feats of Horsemanship, Slack Rope Performances, &c., &c.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Doors open at half-past eight; Performance to commence at nine o'clock.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class, Rs.	5	Third Class Rs.	2
Second Class „	3	Fourth Class „	1

Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, and at the Circus daily.

F. H. POLLOCK, Agent.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the sale of Norton's Tube Wells, and are prepared to register orders for a consignment now on the way out.

REMINGTON & Co.

STILL ON HAND, a few copies of "An Examination of the Principles of the System of Municipal Government in force in the City of Bombay; with a brief exposition of some of its Theoretical and Practical defects: being the purport of a Memorandum submitted to the Bombay Government by a Local Justice of the Peace."—Price 12 annas.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 21st October 1868.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.—THE best remedy for Acidity of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N. B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

STUDIO.—No. 9, Hummum Street.

SYKES AND DWYER,
LANDSCAPE AND PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Portraits taken daily from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

FOR SALE—Views of Bombay, Poona, Sattara, Kurrachee, Sholapore, Beejapore, Caves of Elephanta, Karlee, Groups of Brahmins, Hindoos, Nautch Girls, Bunnias, &c., &c.

NATIVE CHARACTERS.

Houses, Horses, Tombs, &c., taken to order.

CHEESE.
BY EVERY WEEKLY STEAMER.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Finest DOUBLE GLOSTER, mild and delicate, from 26 to 30 lbs. each, per lb.	1 0	1 2
Do. Do. ON CUT „	1 2	1 4
BERKELEY, CHEDDAR, AND NORTH WILTS from 7 to 10 lbs. each, per lb.	1 1	1 3
STILTON, from 12 to 16 lbs. each, per lb.	1 4	1 8
PINE, from 5 to 6 lbs. each, per lb.	1 2	1 4

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

SAVORY AND MOORE'S
DATURA TATULA.
A SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA.

By immediate contact with the air cells and passages the fumes of this plant give instant relief.

"I am inclined to believe it is a remedy of great efficacy in cases of Asthma and Chronic Bronchitis, and worthy the attention of our profession."—*Paper by* Dr. M'Veagh, *Dublin Journal Medical Science.*

"I consider it a remedy of great power and usefulness."—Dr. W. Barker on *Diseases of the Respiratory Passages and Lungs.*

"The fumes cause no nausea, so that the most delicate lady may use the remedy. I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."—*Letter from General Alexander.*

Cash Rs. 2 8. Credit Rs. 3 0.

SOLE AGENTS—
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of 2,000 Brass (of 100 Cubic feet) of Sandstone or Sand.

The Sand is to be of a quality suitable for spreading over Road Metal to make it bind.

The Sand is to be delivered at the different Metal Depots in Island as shall from time to time be indicated to the Contractor, and is to be stacked ready for the final measurement on or before the 28th February 1869.

Sample bags of the Sand it is proposed to supply are to be sent along with each Tender.

Tenders are to be sent in on or before the 30th day of November 1868, addressed to ARTHUR CRAWFORD, Esq., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Apollo House, 11th Nov. 1868.

GOUT, RHEUMATISM,
LUMBAGO, &c, &c.

Dr. Murray begs to announce that he has appointed his Sole Agents

TREACHER AND COMPANY, (LIMITED).

in the Bombay Presidency for his celebrated

MURRAY'S SPECIFIC
FOR
GOUT, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, &c.,

Extensively ordered by the Faculty for many years past.

Sold in bottles at

Cash.	Credit.
Rs. 3 as. 8	Rs. 4-0

HENRY WHITE & CO.'S
Celebrated
LONDON BOTTLED STOUT,
the favourite in all the Colonies.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Quarts, per dozen	6 8	7 0
Pints „	4 0	4 4

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (Ld.)

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL
(NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)

THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the property and effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to sojourners and residents in Bombay.

The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home" has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The Proprietor hopes that the present Management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The Proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European Gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises, and attending to everything in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages:—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway station, while the rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

An abundant supply of Vehar water is available in all parts of the Hotel.

The servants have been selected with care and judgment, and all are men of experience in their profession.

The Proprietor will spare neither trouble nor expense to make the table attractive at all times. The supplies will be procured from traders of the highest respectability, whose position is a sufficient guarantee for the genuineness and excellence of their goods.

CERTIFICATES.

Certificate granted by Lord Straithnairn, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., late Commander-in-Chief in India.

Perfectly satisfied with the Hotel, the civility and extremely obliging conduct of Mr. Franjee.

(Signed.) Hugh Rose.

Certificate granted by Lord Napier of Magdala, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.

I have found the Clarendon Hotel comfortable, and the establishment very attentive. (Signed.) R. Napier.

Certificate granted by Lieut.-Colonel R. B. Moore.

I have been here for some days on four occasions. The Proprietor and his people are particularly civil and attentive. The H

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

Elphinstones close at 760. Colabas 1,160. Mazagons 710. Market quiet.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. Value of sh.	Paid up	Last Dividend.	Names.	Rate perShare.
	Rs.	Rs	p. a.		
2,000,000	100	all	8 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
3,150,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct	Bank of Bengal	1750
1,000,000	500	all	5 do.	Do. of Bombay New	557½
3,500,000	1,000	all	11¼ ps	Do. of Madras	1650
200,000	200	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	200
700,000	250	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	284
600,000	500	250	8 p. ct.	Delhi and London	296
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India.	135
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	460

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	100 p.c.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	200
75,000	3,000	850	30 p.c.	Alexandra Press Co.	500
187,500	12,000	11,000	175 p.c.	Apollo Press Co.	900
80,000	2,000	2,000	400 do.	Bombay Press Co.	1540
"	500	500	100 do.	Do. New	330
"	1,880	1,880	100 do.	Colaba Press Co.	2900
70,000	2,000	2,000	"	East India Press Co.	1950
857,500	8,500	8,500	1000 ps	Fort Press Co.	8240
60,000	2,000	1,800	100	Framji Cowasji Press	1165
400,000	6,000	4,000	425 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3200
20,000	5,000	2, 00	"	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
300,000	1,000	500	"	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	210
30,000	2,500	2,500	300 ps	Prince of W. Press	2500
45,000	2,000	750	"	Victoria Press, Madras	135

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 10TH NOVEMBER.

	Per Candy.
Comrawuttee New	238 to 240
Akote New	238 to 240
Broach	235 to 238
Dhollera	248 to 250
Bhownuggur	248 to 250
Veeravul	228 to 232
Vingoria	233 to 235
Dharwar Sawginned	252 to 255
Khandeish	230 to 232
Barsee	230 to 252

Ready sales on 16th Nov. 450 Candies. Market firm.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba—lat. 18° 53′ 30″ N., long. 4h. 51m. 10s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea=57 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on November 14.

Barometer, corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	·924 inches.
Temperature of the Air	78·2 degree.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·4 ,,
Dew Point	69·9 ,,
Relative Humidity of Air	·77 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	0·0 ,,
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9.30 A.M.) on following day	86·5 ,,
Minimum do. do.	72·8 ,,
Gen. Direction of Wind. E, NE, E, NW.	NNW, N, NE.
Movement in 24 hours	188 miles.
Fall of rain during the week.	None.
Registered between 1 Jan. and 8th Nov.	63·77 inches
Total fall of rain between 1st Jan. and 15th Nov.	63·77 ,,

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank on 14th Nov. 1868.

LIABILITIES.

Proprietors' Capital paid up	Rs. 50,00,000
" Treasury Balance	,, 25,00,000
" Office	,, 2,12,81,137
"	,, 11,62,360
"	,, 39,437
"	,, 3,616
Do. do.	,,
Do. do.	,,
	Rs. 2,99,86,550

CALCUTTA.—10TH NOVEMBER 1868.

Government Securities.—The sales of 4 cents. were at Rs. 5-4 to 5-2 discount. 5 per cents of 18-6-7 were in demand and several purchases made; a few small amounts at Rs. 8-14 premium, three or four lots of Rs. 10,000 to 18,000 at Rs. 9-14 and about a lakh at Rs 9-0 premium.

A small amount of 5½ per cents. was bought for an order at Rs. 13-12 premium.

The transactions reported in shares were as follows:—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,740.

National Bank shares, 36, 10 and 10 at Rs. 134, 20 and 25 at Rs. 133½ and 10 and 50 at Rs. 35 each.

Simla Bank shares, at Rs. 599.

East India Railway Stock at Rs. 240 per £50.

Tirhoot Indigo Co's shares, at Rs. 113 for cash and a time-bargain contract at Rs. 120 for delivery in 2 months.

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.

(Englishman, November 10.)

The past week, in the Calcutta Freight Market, has been utterly stagnant; such a dull week has seldom been experienced. The general complaint is, that country produce is extremely dear, and very scarce, and at the same time most unfavourable accounts continue to be telegraphed, concerning the Home markets. Freights for the United Kingdom have not materially changed, owing to the determination of shipowners, not to accept the low rates offered; they have, in consequence, not placed a single fresh vessel on the berth. The prevailing remark is, that there is "nothing offering." The short list of engagements will prove the depressed state of business.

The following are the present quotation for London:—Linseed £2-10 per ton, Jute £2-15 per ton, Rice £1-16 to £1-18-6 per ton, Saltpetre £1-2-6 per ton, Sugar £1-5 per ton, Hides, Tea, &c. £2-15 per ton, and Indigo £4 per ton.

For Liverpool:—Linseed £2-5 to £2-7-6 per ton, Jute £2-5 to £2-7-6 per ton, Rice £1-5 to £1-7-6 per ton, Cotton £2-15 per ton nominal.

For Dundee:—£2-15 to £3 per ton, according to the class of vessel.

For the United States seeds and measurement goods $101 to $11 per ton; Saltpetre 87 to 88 per ton.

For Mauritius.—Rs. 1 per bag.

For Colombo.—Re. 0-14 per bag.

For Bombay.—Dead Weight Rs. 15, and Light Freight at Rs. 14 per ton.

To load at the Rice Ports £3-7-6 per ton, for a direct port 3-12-6 per ton United Kingdom, at £3-17-5 per ton, for the continent, or £3-17-6 per ton, open Charter.

Monday, 9th November.—Latest quotations for London—Jute £2-5; Linseed £2-7-6 per ton. Engagements—Nile 400 tons; Valetta, 200 tons; Sydney Darres 200 tons; Sea Queen 250 tons of Jute, all at £2-5 per ton. Iron Crown re-let to load at Akyab from Liverpool at £3-10 per ton. Hermit open charter at £3-17-6 per ton.

CARRINGTON & Co., 4, Clive Street.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 16.

Price, Surgeon, 14th Regiment, with Regiment, from Malta.
Cherry, Assistant Surgeon, 14th Regiment, with Regiment, from Malta.
Randell, Assistant Surgeon, 14th Regiment, with Regiment, from England.
Andrew, Lieutenant, 21st Hussars, on medical certificate, from England.
Hill, Captain, 1st Royal Regiment, on duty, from Berpore.
Bulkeley, Lieutenant, 2nd Grenadiers, on sick leave, from England.
Thackeray, Captain, Royal Engineers, on furlough, from Meerut.
Calahar, Assistant Surgeon, 2/24th Regiment, on duty, from Rangoon.
Roberts, Lieutenant, 7th Royal Fusiliers, on leave, from England.
Price, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Corps, on sick leave, from England.
Liddell, Captain, 25th R. W. Fusiliers, to join, from England.
Basevi, Major, Staff Corps, to join, from England.
Skinner, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, to join, from England.
Buller, Lieutenant, 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, on leave, from Kamptee.
Deverell, Lieutenant, 45th Regiment, on duty, from Wellington.
Hogg, Lieutenant, 2nd Belooch Regiment, on sick leave, from Kurrachee.
Booth, Ensign, 10th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Park, Captain, 23rd Regiment N. I. L., on leave, from Poona.
Gatacre, Lieutenant, 23rd Regiment N. I. L., on sick leave, from Poona.
Keir, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Mecan Meer.
Gregg, Lieutenant Colonel, 2nd Regiment L. C., on medical certificate, from England.
Saporta, Lieutenant, 9th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.
Ross, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, from Guadur.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 16.

Bulkeley, Lieutenant, 2nd Grenadiers, to join, to Sattara.
Gilbert, Lieutenant, Adjutant H. M.'s 37th Regiment, to join, to Bareilly.
Money, Ensign, H. M.'s 2 12th Regiment, to join, to Sholapore.
Buller, Lieutenant, 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, to join, to Kamptee.
Deverell, Lieutenant, 45th Regiment, on duty, to England.
Campbell, Captain, on duty, to Decilalee.
Lucas, Captain, 109th Regiment, to join, to Mooltan.
McCallum, Quartermaster, Royal Artillery, to join, to Ahmedabad.

SHIPPING.

FULL FREIGHT REPORT.—16TH NOVEMBER.

London	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d.	£2 0s. 0d. per ton.
Liverpool	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.	Nominal do.
	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d.	to £2 5s. 0d. do.
Overland	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.	to £1 7s. 6d.
	Cotton	42 10s. 0d.	per 40 cubic feet
China	Sailing vessel.		Nominal.
	Steamer	Rs. 10 to 12	per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 20 to 25	per chest.
Calcutta	Sail	Rs. 4 to 5	per ton.
Mauritius	Grain	12 annas	per bag.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Nov. 10	Lorraine Leach	——	Clyde July 9.
	Jozwar (s)	Smith	Pondicherry, Nov. 16.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Nov. 16	Emprates (s)	Averna	P. Gulf via Kurrachee
	H. M.'s Jumna (s)	Pickard	Suez.
	Nada (s)	Wood	Tuticorin & Hongkong

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Thaka, to Singapore and Hongkong.
Steamer Malacca, to China.
Steamer Phlox, to Malabar Coast and Goa.
Steamer Golconda, to Aden and Suez.
Ship Combatore, to Liverpool.
Brig Cadur Bux, to Allepee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Nov. 10 Lochlain ..... Grant ..... Point de Galle, Oct. 13

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Nov. 10 Punjab (s) ..... Parker ..... Bombay.

DEPARTURE.

Nov. 10 Mula (s) ..... Cairs .....

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On SATURDAY, the 21st Nov., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "Golconda," (1,909 tons, and 400 H. P.), Captain R. Dundas, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona, Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 20th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing. G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 14th November 1868.

FROM this date Mr. Robert Richardson is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.

G. F. PIM & Co.,
Merchants and Commission Agents, Bombay.

Offices, Rampart Row. Entrance also from Forbes Street.

BANK OF BOMBAY (in Liquidation).—Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank of Bombay (in Liquidation), will be held at the Offices of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) in Elphinstone Circle, on Thursday, the 21st day of January 1869, at twelve o'clock at noon, for the following purposes:—

First.—To receive a Supplemental Report of the progress made in the Liquidation of the Bank.

Second.—To appoint and fix the remuneration of a Liquidator in the place of Mr. John Stuart, who will then tender his resignation as Liquidator of the Bank.

JOHN STUART, Liquidator.
Bank of Bombay, in Liquidation, 16th November 1868

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

"HARVEY'S" VARIETY TROUPE,
"HARVEY'S" VARIETY TROUPE.
"HARVEY'S" VARIETY TROUPE.
"HARVEY'S" VARIETY TROUPE.
"HARVEY'S" VARIETY TROUPE.
"HARVEY'S" VARIETY TROUPE.

The next Performance will take place
WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 18TH.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Reserved Seats can be secured at SOUNDY & Co's Musical Establishment.

AUCTION SALE of the Property of the Victoria Spinning Company (Limitted) in Girgaum.

Under instructions from the Liquidators of the above Company, Messrs. Crawford & Co. will submit to Public Auction at their Rooms on Thursday next, the 19th instant, at 3 P.M., the property of the Victoria Spinning Company (Limited), with the Buildings, Machinery, Stores, Plant, &c., situate, lying, or being at Gaumdavey road in Girgaum, without the Fort walls of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 11,315 square yards more or less, bounded on or towards the east by the said Gaumdavey road, on or towards the west by the oart of Ramchunder Kerooba, on or towards the north by the oart of Venayeck Purushram Bawooiker, and on or towards the south by the oarts of Wishwanath Atmaram and Crisnajee Bhewjee.

N. B.—For further particulars, conditions of sale, inspection of the lease, and inventory of the property, apply to the undersigned. CRAWFORD & Co.

ROOFS
DAMP WALLS AND FLOORS
prevented by using
"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.
VERMIN.—Their ravages prevented.
"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.
STORES & WAREHOUSES superior to any if you use
"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.
[illegible] & ROOFS—for these use
[illegible]
material for
GARDEN WALKS AND HOUSES,
BATHS AND WASHHOUSES,
HOSPITAL CORRIDORS AND OUT-OFFICES,
LAVATORIES,
ABATTOIRS AND MARKETS,
LANDING PIERS,
RAILWAY AND STEAM BOAT STATIONS,
BARRACKS—CAVALRY AND INFANTRY,

and every work where Wet Walls are to be provided against, and Floors and Roofs executed. Vermin of every description excluded, and the highest sanitary status attained.

Orders must describe the class of work for which the material is wanted, and the superficial area in each class of work, that the shipment may embrace the proper qualities and quantities. Payment in England is required to ensure attention to an order.

Specimens of works, with full instructions for the application of the "Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte, are sent with every shipment.

All Blocks of Asphalte shipped by this Company are impressed on two opposite sides with the words.

PYRIMONT
SEYSSEL.

5, Parliament Street, London. J. FARRELL, Secretary.
WORKS—Cubbitt-town, E.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED NOV. 14.

Stephen's Commentaries on the Laws of England. Sixth edition, 4 volumes	52	8
Political and Military History of the Hanoverian and Italian Wars. By Capt. W. J. Wyatt, with maps and plans	8	0
Five Old Friends and a Young Prince. By author of the "Story of Elizabeth." Illustrated	10	8
Crooke's and Rohrig's Practical Treatise on Metallurgy of Lead, Silver, Zinc, Cadmium, Tin, Mercury, Bismuth, Antimony, Nickel, Arsenic, Gold, Platinum, Sulphur. 207 engravings	24	0
Beale's Kidney Diseases, Urinary Deposits, and Calculous Disorders; their Nature and Treatment. 70 plates	18	12
Reid's Practical Treatise on the Manufacture of Portland Cement	9	8
Box's Practical Treatise on Heat, for the use of Engineers, Architects, &c	6	8
Guthrie's Elements of Heat and Non-Metallic Chemistry	4	8
Max Muller's Stratification of Language	1	12
Gamgee's Veterinarian's Vade Mecum	7	8
The Buried Cities of Campania or Pompeii and Herculaneum; their History, Destruction, and Remains	2	12
Routledge's Every Boy's Annual, 1869	4	8
Aunt Judy's Christmas Vol	3	12
Routledge's Christmas Annual, 1868	0	12
Heckford's Sailing Directions for Bay of Bengal	2	12
Notes and Anecdotes of Cats and Dogs	2	12

THACKER, VINING & Co.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1868.

THE ultimate effect of the education which Government is sedulously endeavouring to diffuse throughout India, has been but little considered by people competent to form an opinion. The supporters of our policy, and those who cavil at it, both agree that it will cause some great and general change, tending to a fusion of ideas, and followed by a revolution; and all the social alterations of late years are looked upon as signs of the spread of the democratic spirit which would place natives upon the same level as Europeans. We are now creating an educated opinion, whose moral strength will soon require us more and more to consult it in all our legislative and executive changes: as the mass of the people learn to think and act for themselves, and to criticize their rulers, we shall either need a larger army to put down the disturbances arising from these new influences, or more probably will, by complying with the natural desire for power and self-government, give the more conservative and virtuous classes of natives such an interest in the administration as will enable us to employ the standing army principally for frontier defence. With such weighty problems to work out, it would be well if the speculatively inclined would compare our position with that of the ruling powers of those epochs when new ideas of religion and politics were fermenting through the lower strata of feudal society, and enable us to walk a little more by the light of past experience. The arguments which are commonly employed to convince wise and cautious men of the wisdom of the policy of indiscriminate education are false, specious, and Jesuitical, and do not bear the stamp of the statesman's mint. The evils which education has caused, by promoting the spirit of sedition and irreverence, have been taken too much as matters of course, and as incident to a "period of transition," of whose origin and end the persons who use the phrase have no definite opinion; while it often happens that those who employ their official influence most earnestly towards the erection of schools have considered least how much this part of our policy complicates the remainder.

It can hardly be expected that most Anglo-Indians should have thought out the subjects very deeply. There are so many social projects to be carried out, so many problems to be investigated, that time is taken up in action, and speculation is too varied to be deep. There is little interchange of ideas, and a good deal of adherence to prejudice. If we apply to the Evangelicals who abound in India, the answer is of the narrow and rather dishonest texture of thought which we find wherever religious life is confined, intense and unimaginative. "It is our duty," say they, "to educate the people because we bring them nearer to the Bible and Christianity." They look upon the desire to benefit the people morally as of the same low origin as other attempts to increase the material welfare of mankind. Good enough in their way, these are nothing to be compared with the design of changing Hindus and Parsees into Protestant Christians. Conformity to the tenets of Martin Luther is styled the bringing a man from the power of Satan to that of God. This desirable aim is attainable to some extent by giving the benighted Orientals a flavour of Western notions, which are sometimes the thin end of the wedge of which the Scriptures are the thick. If the latter could have been rammed in at once as a school book, the party would have been more confident of triumph. Our readers are perhaps aware that this proselytizing spirit is opposed to all the professions which Government has made to the people. Its intentions are reactionary; it would endeavour to raise from the dead that antiquated notion of the clergy that Governments as such are to probe into metaphysics and theology and provide for their subjects in the next world. But if we turn away from the men of a narrow creed to those who desire political justice and fair-play, the same disappointment usually attends us. They reply that we are bound to educate the people because an opposite policy would be unjust: that it would be wrong to keep them uninstructed from fear of rebellion. When a man argues about such abstract things as pure justice and right, his experience of life cannot be great. The abstract figment ceases to be a reason at the stage of civilization when men found a society for the general good. It is expediency, and by no means abstract justice, which justifies our dominion in India through an exclusive class of European gentlemen, despots ruling by a standing army. No abstract sentiment can approve of our refusal to allow native representatives in the Council. If, too, it were clearly shown that our educational policy was paving the way for another mutiny, we have little doubt that the advocates of justice, so called, would use all their efforts to uphold the life-giving government by the sacrifice of education for a time. What they really mean to say, although their arguments bewilder the listener with reference to something which does not exist, is that considerations of expediency behove us to lift away the veil of ignorance spread in the ages of barbarism, and to make the superstitious and credulous nations enlightened and reasonable. Their present ignorance is alleged to be one of our greatest dangers: it misconstrues the intentions of Government: it believes any idle, childish story, and sees designs against its cherished religion and custom in the most harmless acts. If the Bengal Sepoy's intellect had been fairly reasonable, the mutiny, so far as it depended on his ignorance, and not on a stupid system, might have been prevented. It was found impossible to persuade him that greased cartridges were not issued to break his caste. Ignorance is the parent of wonder and that strange belief in improbabilities which causes a successful skirmish on the frontier to be told in the bazaars as a signal defeat. Ignorance fosters the Oriental disposition to take alarm at irrelevancies: to trust fortune-tellers and omen-makers and pre- [illegible] solutions. It was long ago [illegible] that the re- [illegible] such [illegible] pretend; but [illegible] evil will be counterbalanced when, with each increase of knowledge, they learn how really great and numerous our resources are, and how successful and beneficent our rule has been, and continues to be.

IT is stated that the survey of the railway line from Lahore to Peshawur has been completed, and that sanction for commencing it as far as Rawul Pindee is expected shortly.

THE Delhi paper states that Meer Hajee, alias Abdoolla, charged with the murder of Captain Douglas, on the 11th of May 1857, was committed on the 6th instant for trial at the Sessions, by Mr. Fitzpatrick, officiating Deputy Commissioner of Delhi.

SCARCELY a day passes, says the "Mofussilite" of the 12th, that large quantities of small arm ammunition does not pass through the stations *en route* to Ferozepore. This ammunition is principally if not entirely for the Snider rifles, and is probably going direct to Peshawur.

WE ("Pioneer") hear from Lucknow that Mr. Charles Currie is about to return to Oudh, and will serve as Commissioner of Seetapore until he assumes the post of Judicial Commissioner, on the retirement of Mr. St. George Tucker in March next. The arrangement, we are told, will give general satisfaction.

MR. J. C. PARRY, General Manager of the Delhi Bank, is likely to be in India again during next month, and his stay among us will be a longer one than usual.—*Mofussilite.*

THE Commissioner in Sind left for the districts by Monday morning's train. The exodus of Government officers is general. Mr. Moore, Major Lambert, Colonel Marston, Mr. Beauvais, Captain Merriman, Mr. Beatty and others have all gone.—*Sindian, Nov.* 11.

THE BREAKS IN THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH LINES.

GOVERNMENT placed the following telegrams at the disposal of the press yesterday:—

The Director at Teheran telegraphed as under on the 14th instant at 8-45 P.M.:—

"Have been doing everything possible for Bagdad line, which was quite destroyed beyond Kermanshah. We are now open to Khanakin."

The following is from the Director at the Persian Gulf, dated Mussendom 15th instant, 12-30 P.M.:—

"Latest dates by each route 13th. The cable between Fao and Bushire works at low water * * * All homeward messages are sent via Russia."

THE SUCCESS OF THE PAPER CURRENCY SYSTEM.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HYDE, R.E., Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, in a communication dated the 1st September, submitted to the Government of India a report of the operations of the Currency Department since its commencement—that is, since the early part of 1862. It appears that while in 1861-62 (when the three Presidency Banks had charge of the currency) the issues for all India amounted to 3¾ millions sterling, in 1867-68, after six years of Government management, the total issues averaged 9½ millions for the year—the tendency, subsequently, being to increase still further. The growth of the paper currency in the city of Bombay has been remarkable. In Calcutta it has increased from 2¾ millions to something under 3 millions; in Madras, from under half a million to something over that amount; in Bombay, from 1¼ to 4¾ millions. "Thus," remarks the Supreme Government, "the growth in Calcutta has been good; in Madras unimportant; in Bombay very great, the like of which indeed has never yet been known in India. And it is noteworthy that much of the increment in Bombay has occurred *since* the culminating point of the cotton crisis. In 1864-65 and 1865-6 the amounts stood at 3¼ and 3¼ millions; in 1866-67 and 1867-68 they stood at 4¼ and 4¾ millions." The increase in the interior of the country has not been so marked as in the presidency towns. The circles where most success has been met are those of Allahabad, Lahore, Kurrachee, and Nagpore. "The circles in the south of India have as yet," in the opinion of Government, "been comparative failures." In January 1868 when there was a circulation of ten crores (or 1,000 lakhs), there was a coin and bullion reserve of 684 lakhs, and in addition a reserve of 325 lakhs in the form of Government securities. The *gross* profit to Government (without making any set-off on account of expenses) has averaged 16½ lakhs annually for the past three years; and the *net* profit accruing during the six years is set down at 34 lakhs. Already this business is worth more than 10 lakhs net a year to the State. Taking all these facts into consideration it is impossible to deny that the scheme, of which Mr. James Wilson was the author, for the management of the paper currency by Government itself, has, pecuniarily, been very successful. The increase, too, in the circulation of currency notes, is gratifying in many ways.

MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 23RD OCTOBER.

I MADE an error in my letter of last week in stating that Major Burne was to be Military Secretary to the new Viceroy. Major Burne is to be the Private Secretary to Lord Mayo, while the Military Secretaryship, which is merely a parade post, is to be filled by Captain the Hon'ble E. R. Bourke, of the 6th Dragoons.

Sir John Young, the new Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, will retain as his Military Secretary the present Military Secretary to Lord Monck, Lieut. Col. the Hon. Richard Monck of the Coldstream Guards, until next April, when Lieut. Col. T. C. McNeill, V. C., late of the 43th Foot, will receive the appointment. It is probable that Captain Lockhart, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, will be allowed to retain his appointment till the close of the year, when it will be filled up—by whom is not yet known.

Captain Adair, Brigade Major of the 2nd Infantry Brigade at Aldershott, has sent in his papers to sell out. It is possible that Captain Knowles, of the 67th Regiment, may obtain the vacancy as Brigade Major.

Major General Renny, commanding the 1st Infantry Brigade at Aldershott, will very probably receive the command in the Straits Settlements, in which case it is not improbable that Brigadier General Lysons, C.B., will be brought from Malta to Aldershott.

Colonel Romer, R. A., has been appointed Colonel on the Staff to command the Royal Artillery in the Western district, in place of Colonel Elwyn, who has been appointed Commandant of the School of Gunnery.

Colonel J. Turner, C.B., has been appointed to the A Brigade Royal Horse Artillery in lieu of the Hon'ble Colonel Devereux, who has retired on full pay. Lieutenant Colonel C. G Arbuthnot has been appointed to the A Brigade in place of Colonel Turner.

Lieutenant Colonel S. E. Gordon, C.B., has been appointed Chief Instructor at the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness, and Lieut. Colonel Chermside to be in command of the Royal Artillery at the same place.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Andrews has been appointed to the troop of Horse Artillery vacant by the promotion of Lieutenant Colonel Reilly.

Colonel Collings, C.B., late of the 33rd Regiment, and the Commander of a Brigade in Abyssinia, has retired on half pay. Lieutenant Colonel Cooper, C.B., has obtained the command of the regiment.

Lord Napier of Magdala will leave England about the 31st October for Bombay. On his way through Egypt he will invest the Viceroy with the order of the Grand Cross of the Star of India.

Lord Mayo will (it is believed) leave England about the 6th or 7th November, and will time his journey so as to arrive in Calcutta about the 11th December.

Yesterday the Freedom of the City of London was conferred upon Field Marshal Sir John Burgoyne, G. C. B., and Constable of the Tower, in recognition of the distinguished services rendered by him to the country. The ceremony was held in the Guildhall, in the presence of the Lord Mayor, the members of the Courts of Common Council and Aldermen, and the principal officers of the Corporation. The insignia of the freedom were enclosed in a casket of the value of 100 guineas, and was presented by the Chamberlain with a complimentary speech.

The Control Department has been established in Ireland, and has been working well under the guidance of Mr. Drake, Mr. Watt is to be made Controller at Gibraltar, where the department is to be introduced on the 1st November. At Malta it is also to be shortly introduced, where Mr. Latham, late of the Store Department, will be made Controller.

Another appeal is to be made to the Secretary of State for War to increase the capitation grant to the Volunteer force. About 140 commanding officers of volunteer corps have signed a memorial to Sir John Pakington, asking that the allowances may be made in the following scale: £3 to light horse, mounted rifle, and field artillery, £2 10s. to garrison artillery and engineers, and £2 to riflemen. It is to be hoped that the Minister of War may have the moral courage steadily to refuse to entertain any such proposition. As the Volunteers are not available for service abroad, and from want of organization and field equipment are useless at home, it is to be hoped that the reduction of the present capitation grant may be considered in the present days when striving parties are racing against each other for the reduction of expenditure.

The officers of the 2nd Battalion of the Rifle Brigade have forwarded a second donation of £25 towards the Endowment Fund and purchase of the barracks of the corps of Commissionaires. This field for charity is strongly deserving of the consideration of all regiments and individual officers. Not a very large sum is now required to effect a purpose which will make many an old soldier happy and give him certain employment.

Her Majesty's troopship "Crocodile" left Malta on the morning of the 21st inst. with the first battalion of the 14th Regiment for India. The "Simoom," from Bermuda, arrived at Plymouth on the 21st. The "Serapis" left Alexandria on the 19th October with the 46th Regiment for Portsmouth.

An order has been issued which signifies that the next examination of candidates for direct commissions by the Council of Military Education, under the regulations dated the 1st of January, 1867, will commence at Chelsea Hospital on Monday, November 2. The examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, under the regulations dated Horse Guards, the 5th of September, 1867, will commence on the 16th of December; and that of candidates for commissions in the corps of Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, under the regulations dated Horse Guards, the 1st of May, 1868, on the 4th of January. The examination of candidates for the medical department of the Army will commence on the 8th of February.

While speaking of the Royal Artillery, I omitted to mention that Lieutenant Colonel Fitzhugh, R. A., who has been recently promoted, has been appointed to the command of the batteries of the 40th Brigade which have arrived at Woolwich, and that Lieutenant Colonel Hastings, R. A., has been ordered from Woolwich to Shorncliffe to take command of the field batteries of the 11th Brigade.

The steamer "Mauritius" which has just returned from Annesley Bay with troops and stores, immediately on being paid out of the Government service has been seized by the creditors of her owner.

The question of supply of ammunition to an army in the field will probably be reopened as soon as the new rifle has been adopted for the Infantry. There is no doubt that the approved one will be the Henry or a modification of the Martini. The following letter, which has appeared in the "Pall Mall Gazette," describes the manner in which routine prevailed during the Crimean war:—

"In your article on this subject you ask, 'Can any single officer, non-commissioned officer, or man in the British service tell us how, if Private Brown runs out of cartridges in action, he can get any more?' Nothing is so simple, and I can not only explain to you the process, but also give you a case in point. I happened to form one of the storming party at the capture of the 'Quarries' (an advanced work of the Russians in front of the Redan) on June 7, 1855. On this occasion there was a slight mistake in the orders given to our 'supports,' who, instead of 'supporting' us as soon as we took the work, at 5-30 in the evening, only arrived to 'relieve' us at 9 30 the next morning. Owing to this little error, and to what I may call other natural causes, Private Brown of my company as well as most of his comrades, ran out of ammunition. I thereupon sent a sergeant and two men to the rear with orders to bring a supply as fast as possible. They returned with a polite message from the officer in charge of the magazine to the effect that I should have what I required if I would send the proper 'requisition' in writing. In the meanwhile we had been driven out of the Quarries, and were holding on by the reverse of the work, and just when my messenger returned we had to recapture the work at the point of the bayonet; but I have no reason to suppose that the officer would not have fulfilled his promise had I sent him the proper document, which you will observe I was only prevented from doing because I happened to be otherwise occupied. You will see from this, sir, that nothing is simpler than the process of supplying ammunition to British troops in action. The only point I am not quite clear about is the proper breadth of margin of the paper on which the necessary requisition should be written, but I have reason to believe that 'half-margin foolscap' is the proper form of the document, and I will state my reason for thinking so. After the fall of Sebastopol I was one day on guard in the Redan, and shortly before I was relieved I discovered that one of the unexploded Russian magazines was on fire. I placed my guard and sentries in safety, warned the officer who relieved me, and as soon as I returned to camp wrote a hurried report of the circumstance, which was returned to me because it was written upon 'quarter margin' foolscap instead of 'half margin.' I am therefore of opinion that the proper form of a requisition for ammunition for British troops in action is a 'half-margin' foolscap. I have omitted to state that on the occasion referred to Private Brown was unfortunately killed while engaged for the third or fourth time, I forget which, in retaking the work at the point of the bayonet. As he was dying he requested me (verbally, not in writing) to send his prayer-book to his mother at home which I did."

Fortunately now a verbal request for ammunition in action would probably be considered an adequate requisition by even the most orthodox storekeeper. Still our system in England is not perfected, and is certainly never practised at reviews or field days.

The death is announced this morning of General Sir Thomas Monteith Douglas, K.C.B., of the Bengal army. The death of Colonel Isaac Moore, commanding the 13th Depot Battalion at Pembroke Dock has also been announced. By this death Major Middlemore will become a Lieutenant-Colonel.

H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge held a levée last Wednesday as Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief. About 186 officers attended, of whom the great majority were heroes of Abyssinia, some of whom were present to express gratitude for favours received, and many came to represent expectation of favours to come. The Duke received all courteously, but did not commit himself to the gratification of the thirst for promotions and honors which, in more than one case, was based on rather chimerical grounds.

Various rumours float about as usual at this time of the year as to the reduction of the army. Nothing has yet been decided by the authorities. The desire for economy is running however breast high. It is extremely probable that the Depot Battalions may be abolished. Few will regret them. They are a bad school for recruits, both officers and men. It is also very probable that the rank of ensign will be done away with, and that the number of subalterns in each battalion will be abolished by not filling up the vacancies which may occur at the bottom of the list.

THE PARSEE DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE.

THE Hindoo brain once produced a drama which, when first introduced to Europe, caused quite a sensation. Goethe, enthusiastic in his admiration of the beautiful wherever it could be found, immortalized it in the following Epigram:—

"Willst du die Bluthe des fruhen, die Fruchte des spateren Jahres;
"Willst du, was reizt und entzuckt, willst du was sattigt und nahrt;
"Willst du den Himmel, die Erde mit einem Namen begreifen:
"Nenn' ich Sacontala dich, und so ist alles gesagt."
"Wilt thou the blossoms of spring, and the fruits that are later in season;
"Wilt thou have charms and delights, wilt thou have strength and support;
"Wilt thou with one short word encompass the earth and the heaven:
"All is said if I name only, Sacontala, thee."

The Kalidas Elphinstone Society had the good taste and the good judgment some months ago to put this piece upon the boards of our small theatre here, and it was certainly the best piece that they have as yet performed, or rather they performed it creditably and better than anything they had ever attempted. This was natural. They understood the nature of the piece, the sentiments of the author, the costumes and every thing connected with it, so that there was nothing glaring, and the piece glided on with that smoothness and polish so necessary to the success of any dramatic performance. We cannot say that the same success attended the amateurs of the Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club on Saturday last. Though every allowance must be made for them, a certain credit given to them as a whole, and undoubted praise to some, for the clever way in which they played and sustained their parts, still we have not the slightest hesitation in stating that these kind of pieces are not adapted to such a body of amateurs. We remember once having seen a piece where the various costumes from Adam and Eve up to the present century were paraded on the stage. The police would not allow them to beg

LATEST TELEGRAM.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 9TH NOV., AFTERNOON.

Fair Dhollera was quoted at Liverpool to-day 8¾d.

The "Poonah," from Southampton, takes £72,000 in specie for Bombay.

An advance in the rate of discount shortly is considered probable.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I find I was under a misapprehension in what I stated at the last Bench meeting regarding the charges of the Gas Company, and therefore will feel obliged by your publishing the following letter which I have just received from Mr. Proud. I have, however, no hesitation in saying that if the Municipal Commissioner were to discontinue taking gas and substitute kerosine oil, the Directors of the Company, who think they are in a position to dictate their own terms, would soon be brought to their senses.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE.

The Bombay Gas Company (Limited.)
Bombay, 16th November, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR,—I beg you will correct the statement which you are reported to have made at the last meeting of the Bench of Justices to the effect that I am willing to reduce the price but that the Board will not permit me. I never could have made such a statement to you, as it is clearly impossible for the Board to reduce the price while the cost of production is so high, and the consumption of gas so small for the amount of capital invested.—I have the honor to be, &c.,

THO. PROUD,
Resident Engineer and Manager.

Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq.

BOMBAY.

THE following passenger sailed yesterday per steamer "Nada," Captain Wood, to Tuticorin and Hongkong:—For Hongkong, Mr. Summerwell.

WE hear that His Excellency the Governor, who proceeded to Carwar on Saturday last, will return to Bombay on or about the 7th proximo.

THE height of water in Vehar lake on the 14th November was 55 feet 5 inches, and on the corresponding date of last year it was 56 feet 7 inches.

THE outstanding debts due to the International Financial Corporation (Limited) were yesterday sold by public auction by Messrs. Crawford & Co. These assets were divided into four lots and sold at the aggregate sum of Rs. 2,470.

THE following passengers sailed yesterday per steamer "Euphrates," Captain Avern, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee:—For Kurrachee.—Miss Wood, Mrs. and Miss Phayre, Mr. W. G. Corke, Mrs. Harrison, Colonel Pelly, Captain Smith, and Major Shortt. —For Bushire.—Mr. Hajee Ahmed, Col. Goldsmid, and Mr. J. H. Riebe.

THERE was another performance at the Great American Circus on Saturday night. We were glad to see that the audience was numerous. Mr. Bird takes his benefit to-night, and as he is known as a first-rate equestrian, and presents an exceedingly attractive bill of fare for the occasion, he will doubtless secure a good attendance.

WE see from the weather report of the Ahmedabad collectorate for the fortnight ending 31st October, that the weather was rather hot during the fortnight, that the sowing of the rubbee crops had been nearly completed, and that the health of the population was generally good, though fever prevailed in almost all the talookas to some extent.

KEEKABHOY HURNARAYEN, who was convicted by the Session Judge of Ahmedabad, and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 for embezzling a large sum of money belonging to the Guzerat Bank, (Limited), of which he was manager, has engaged Mr. Nanabhoy Harridass to file an appeal in the High Court against the decision.

AN application for the removal of Mr. H. F. Knott from the office of liquidator of the Bombay Contract and Building Company (Limited) was heard by Sir Charles Sargent in chambers yesterday. Mr. Pigot, instructed by Mr. Hurrell, appeared for the applicant—the Land Mortgage Bank of India;—and Mr. McCulloch, instructed by Mr. Thacker, represented Mr. Knott. After a lengthy hearing, the Judge intimated the opinion that no grounds whatever had been shown for the removal of the liquidator. He, therefore, dismissed the application—each party to pay its own costs. He ordered, at the same time, that the accounts of the liquidation should be filed by the 16th December.

THE University examinations commenced in the Town Hall here yesterday morning. The hall and other rooms had quite a crowded busy appearance, there being no fewer than 637 candidates for the Matriculation, or about 100 in excess of last year. Of these 55 have taken Sanskrit as their second language, 26 have taken Latin, 258 Marathi, 259 Gujarathi, 7 Canarese, 3 Hindustani, 1 Persian, 9 Sindee, and 19 Portuguese. There were 43 applications for the Jagannath Sankarsett Sanskrit Scholarships. For the M. A. examination there are 12 candidates, of whom 3 go in History and Philosophy, 3 in Mathematics, and 7 in Languages. Of these last 4 have taken Sanskrit and 3 Latin as their second languages. For the examination of L L. B. there are six candidates.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 9th November to Saturday, 14th Nov., 1868.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheel Tax	5,134	12	0
House Rate	7,920	7	6
License Tax	149	0	0
Police Rate	4,410	0	1
Lighting do	2,997	7	9
Water do	9,539	4	8
Halalcore Cess	3,424	6	3
Market Fees	934	2	4
Fees through Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licenses, &c.	88	0	0
Miscellaneous Fees	542	10	1
Fines and Penalties	...		
Total Rs...	35,140	2	8

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

PAST FAMINES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

WE yesterday received a copy of a "Report on Past Famines in the Bombay Presidency, compiled by Lieut. Col. A. T. Etheridge, Alienation Settlement Officer, S. D." It is dated the 18th May last. Col. Etheridge seems to have availed himself of all the records bearing on the subject which he could find in the Secretariat, and the work he had to perform, though in some measure the work of a "compiler," must have required great pains and patience. He calls his report a "brief summary," but, excluding the appendices—which in themselves are almost as voluminous—it occupies more than 150 pages. The local Government in a resolution dated the 6th inst. says—"Colonel Etheridge is entitled to the thanks of Government for his very interesting report, and for the care and industry with which he has collected all the information obtainable regarding famines that have occurred in Western India."

CHANGES IN THE RELIEFS.

THE following additional changes in the Reliefs of 1868-69 have been ordered:—

British Infantry.

2nd Battalion 1st Foot, Detachment, from Deolalee, to Neemuch.

1st Battalion 8th Foot, Detachment, from Poona, to Sattara.

Native Infantry.

2nd Grenadiers, Head Quarters Wing, from Poona, to Sattara.

2nd Grenadiers, 2 Companies, from Poona, to Bombay.

2nd Grenadiers, 2 Companies, from Poona, to Assergurgur.

23rd Regiment N. L. I., from Kattiwar, to Poona.

25th Regiment N. L. I., Head Quarters and 6 Companies, from Sholapore, to Dhoolia.

25th Regiment N. L. I., 2 Companies, from Sholapore, to Kattiawar.

A SINGULAR MARRIAGE.—We understand that a couple are to be united in marriage this evening, in this city, who have never yet seen each other. The bridegroom, who is a man of talent and considerable wealth, came from his home, hundreds of miles west of the Mississippi River, to meet his bride for the first time. The bride is a Boston lady, possessed of rare accomplishments, and one greatly admired for her disciplined mind and prepossessing appearance. The engagement was brought about in a manner partaking somewhat of the romantic. The bridegroom, while in the army advertised in a Boston literary paper for a lady correspondent, wishing to be his object only to enliven the dull hours of camp life. Among the many answers to his request he selected one from a lady in Boston with whom he kept up a correspondence, which continued after his departure for the West, until it finally resulted in an engagement. Portraits were interchanged, probably, but it is a fact in our knowledge, that the lady and gentleman had never seen each other till to-day. From what we know of the parties, we are inclined to believe that the marriage will be a happy one.—*Boston Traveller, Sept. 25.*

MISS CARPENTER.

A NUMBER of native gentlemen taking an interest in the promotion of female education are about to present a memorial to H. E. the Governor in Council asking them to appoint Miss Carpenter as lady superintendent of the Normal School for Females which it is proposed to establish in Bombay. This step is thought preferable to allowing Miss Carpenter to go to Ahmedabad; and we understand that should Government and the native gentlemen here wish it, Miss Carpenter will be quite ready to remain in Bombay and commence her operations. We believe it is not expected that Government will decline to act on the memorial. As there seems yet to be some doubts entertained in some quarters as to Miss Carpenter's feelings with regard to native customs and religion, we may mention that she does not at all intend to interfere with these, but is quite ready to proceed on the Government principle,

THE LATE MR. GOCULDAS TEJPAL.

THE executors of the will of Set Goculdas Tejpal, a wealthy and benevolent Hindoo merchant, who died in Bombay not long since, have sent in a petition to the local Government, the purport of which will be learned from the following paragraphs which we quote from it:—

That Government will be graciously pleased to receive as perpetual trustees the sum of Rupees seven lakhs and ninety-two thousand, which has been set apart by Set Goculdas Tejpal for the support of the undermentioned charities out of those mentioned in the appendix, and which amount has been deposited with the Accountant General, Bombay, to the credit of the said charities; and that, in consideration of the beneficent objects of the founder, Government will allow interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, or such other liberal rate of interest as they may deem proper on the said sum, for ever, subject to a provisional deduction of interest on account of the charities referred to in the 11th paragraph hereof.

[The charities alluded to, omitting the details, are as follows:—

Educational Institutions—Rs. 5,02,000.
Bhatia Benevolent Institutions—Rs. 1,55,000.
Jamnabai and Manechal Funds—Rs. 40,000.
Kotara Dharm Fund—Rs. 20,000.
Secretary Fund—Rs. 75,000.]

That in consideration of the additional sum of Rupees twenty thousand, bequeathed by the late Set Goculdas Tejpal for the support of the Anglo-Vernacular School (First Grade) at Moombadavi, founded in his name, and now under the control of the Educational Department, Government will be graciously pleased to grant a money subsidy, monthly or at other stated periods, equal to the interest of that amount, in order that the school may be placed on a footing suitable to its present status and rapidly progressive character.

Should Government feel a scruple to aid any religious institution, they may exclude from their charge the item of Kotara Dharm Fund, namely, Rupees 20,000 mentioned under the fourth head, which will leave a residue of Rupees 7,72,000.

OLD BANK OF BOMBAY.

YESTERDAY forenoon, an extraordinary general meeting of the proprietors of the Old Bank of Bombay was held in the offices of the new Bank for the purpose of receiving the report of the progress made in the liquidation, with a statement of the present position of the Bank, and to appoint and fix the remuneration of a liquidator in room of Mr. Stuart, resigned. The attendance was small, and the Hon'ble Alex. Brown was called to the chair.

Mr. Stuart having read the advertisement calling the meeting,

The Chairman said he was sorry to be obliged to state that a doubt had been raised by the legal advisers of the liquidator as to the construction of certain clauses of the charter of the Old Bank of Bombay as applicable to the proceedings for which they had met. The nature of that doubt would be explained to them by Mr. Rimington, solicitor to the Bank, and after hearing his statement, they would be able to determine the course which it would be prudent to adopt with reference to postponing certain of the proceedings which ought in the natural course of events to have been completed that day.

Mr. Rimington said—The Bank is winding up under the provisions contained in the 44th Section of the Act X. of 1863, which is conventionally known by the name of the charter of the Bank of Bombay, but the Advocate General both of Bombay and Bengal have advised the directors of the new Bank that that is an incorrect term to apply to Act X. of 1863, under which the Old Bank of Bombay was incorporated, because it is held that the Legislative Council of India have not the power to grant a charter to a company. The Bank, however, as I said, is now being wound up under the provisions contained in the 44th section of that Act, which provides that if it be necessary to close the Bank by liquidation it shall be wound up under the provisions of Act XIX. of 1857. That Act, as you are probably all aware, was an Act passed for the incorporation of joint stock companies generally in India, and which has since been repealed by Act X. of 1866, which is now known as the Indian Companies' Act. Now, in the latter portion of clause 44, to which I have referred, we find these words:—"That the words 'company in general meeting,' or 'general meeting of shareholders,' as used in the said provisions,"—meaning thereby the provisions contained in Act XIX. of 1857—"shall be construed to mean any extraordinary or general meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of Bombay respectively, summoned and held in manner hereinbefore provided, or by the liquidators in manner mentioned in sub-section 10 of section 95" of Act XIX. Now, let me turn for a moment to that sub-section 10. We find that provision is there made for a meeting of the shareholders of a company which is in course of liquidation or when the winding up has been completed and the liquidator is prepared to lay before the shareholders his account of that liquidation. It then provides that no such meeting shall be deemed to be duly held unless two months' previous notice shall have been given. Now, the section of the Bank Act which provides for the mode of convening a special general meeting is section 40, and that provides that any three of the directors or any ten proprietors of the Bank may at any time convene a special general meeting upon giving fifteen days' previous notice. The question has therefore arisen whether or not this meeting has been properly convened by the notice which has been given, and which it has appeared for about eighteen days, and not for two months. That question has been considered by three of the leading counsel in Bombay, in conference with Mr. Stuart and myself, and unfortunately one of these three leading counsels still holds to his opinion that the meeting has not been properly convened.

Mr. N. Spencer—And the other two?

Mr. Rimington—The other two are of opinion that the notice which has been given is sufficient, an opinion which I share myself. But the object of the meeting, so far as relates to the appointment of a liquidator, is one of so much moment that we may not run any risk as to its legality, because not only in commencing proceedings against debtors to the Bank, but more especially in the transfer of property, if any question should be raised by the persons with whom we are dealing, the liquidation might be brought to a standstill—that is to say, we might not be able to give a good title to the property which we are selling, and that would lead to perhaps long and costly litigation. In the case of a purchaser of property, for instance, if the abstract of title which we might furnish or should furnish should by any chance be laid before the counsel who has advised against the sufficiency of this notice, he would hold to that opinion and advise that the title of the liquidator whom you might appoint to-day was insufficient. We should then be brought to a dead-lock. I have, therefore, no hesitation, as the responsible legal adviser of the Bank, to advise the liquidator not to place the resolution for the acceptance of his resignation and the appointment of another liquidator before this meeting. After this meeting has been dissolved it will be considered whether or not it is absolutely necessary to give two months' notice of the meeting to be held for that purpose, or whether the object can be obtained in a shorter time by application to the Court. It will, of course, be competent for the meeting to consider the report of the liquidator.

The Chairman—From Mr. Rimington's statement—which I confess I have not been able to follow very closely, as it is a somewhat complicated legal question—it is clear to my mind that we should not take the responsibility of proceeding with anything more than merely the consideration of the report which has been presented by Mr. Stuart, the liquidator. It may be satisfactory to some of the shareholders now present to have an opportunity of putting any question to Mr. Stuart, which I am sure he will be glad to answer, with reference to the report which is in your hands, and it may also be satisfactory to him to know that his proceedings so far have met with your approval. I therefore put it to the meeting whether they will accept this statement as having been read, or whether they desire to have it read for their information by Mr. Stuart now.

Mr. N. Spencer—If this meeting is not legally constituted, can we do anything at all now?

The Chairman—Oh yes, we can consider the report. (After a pause)—Then I presume from your silence that we may take the report as having been read. There is nothing I can add to the report. I merely give the gentlemen present an opportunity of putting any question with reference to it which may occur to them, and perhaps it will be satisfactory if some resolution be come to, either approving of the report or otherwise, as may seem best to the shareholders present.

Mr. A. H. Macdonald said he had much pleasure in moving that the report submitted to the meeting be adopted. He thought very great credit was due to the committee and Mr. Stuart for the way in which they had brought things to such a satisfactory state in so short a time.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Bomanjee Cursetjee Puntucky, and unanimously adopted.

The Chairman said the remainder of the business must be delayed to some future period. In the meantime he was authorised by Mr. Stuart to state on his behalf that as the matter was one of great importance he withdrew the tender of his resignation, and the meeting could take steps two months hence, so that there would be no doubt whatever about the legality of the proceedings.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

THE half-yearly meeting of the shareholders in the Oriental Bank Corporation was held on Oct. 22 at the offices, Threadneedle-street, London, under the presidency of Mr. Harry George Gordon, for the purpose of declaring an interim dividend.

The Chief Manager (Mr. C. Fife Stuart) read the notice calling the meeting, and also the abstract of accounts. From the latter we learn that on the liability side the promissory notes in circulation not bearing interest amounted to £440,187; bills of exchange in circulation not bearing interest £5,163,937: balances due to other banks, £127,565; cash deposited not bearing interest, £3,182,469; cash deposited bearing interest, £7,098,114; total due to the public, £16,012,273, capital paid up, £1,500,000; reserved surplus fund, £444,000; insurance fund, £50,000; dividends remaining unpaid, £2,753; balance of profit and loss after defraying all current charges, £111,796; total due to the shareholders, £2,108,549; together making a grand total of £18,120,823. The assets consisted of coin and bullion, £3,661,647; balance due from other banks, £517,491; promissory notes and bills of other banks, £11,554; together making £4,190,692. The Government securities amounted t £1,012,772; landed or other property of the corporation, £241,134; debts secured by landed or other property, £160,525; notes and bills discounted, or other debts due to the corporation not included under the foregoing heads, and exclusive of debts abandoned as bad, £12,515,697; making a total, agreeing with the other side, of £18,120,823. The profit and loss account gave the amount required to pay an interim dividend for the half year at the rate of £1 10s. per share—£90,000; balance, £21,796; total, £111,796. On the other side there appeared an amount of undivided profit on Dec. 31, 1867, £9,226; amount of net profit for the half year, after defraying current charges and providing for bad and doubtful debts, £102,569; making a total, agreeing with the other side, of £111,796.

The Chairman said the meeting that day had been called in conformity with the provisions of the supplemental charter, for the purpose of declaring an interim dividend, and it would be incompetent for them to transact any other business. By the authority of the board of directors, he therefore declared an interim dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, or £1 10s. per share. In doing so, he desired to mention that there was no report or accounts to be circulated amongst the shareholders, as the accounts were made up annually, and the presentation of those documents was reserved for the annual meeting held in April. He might say, however, that the statement just read by the chief manager was a true reflex of the position of the bank on the 30th of June last and the conclusions had been arrived at after a careful scrutiny of the accounts and a mature deliberation. The statement was, on the whole, most satisfactory and encouraging. It showed that the bank's circulation had increased and the deposits had increased—both being very good tests of the estimation in which the bank stood, and a criterion of the public confidence it enjoyed. There was a slight falling off in one item, namely, the bills of exchange, but not to any very great extent. The fact was attributable to the long-continued depression in trade which had followed upon the crisis. But speaking roundly, the totals were most satisfactory, as in every one there was an increase, and they were generally much larger than the bank had ever shown before. This was the more satisfactory and encouraging when it was borne in mind that the past half year had by no means been a brilliant one. Stagnation had been the characteristic of the six months in the mercantile community, and a low rate of interest had combined to render banking operations extremely difficult. Under these circumstances, the results achieved offered subject for thankfulness and congratulation. He was happy to say that men well versed in such matters, and who were most competent to form an opinion, began to see a break in the cloud, and prognosticated a speedy return of that activity in commercial circles and in trade which was most essential for banking profits, and therefore they might naturally look for a larger amount of business than they had had for some time past; and as the bank had never been in a stronger, sounder, or better position than it stood in at present, it would of course take every advantage which a return of activity in trading and commercial circles afforded for banking enterprise. As regarded the past six months, the business had been quiet, steady, and safe. They had no losses of any kind to enumerate or deplore; and since the accounts were gone into, the board continued to receive satisfactory statements from the bank's agencies abroad. There had been no sickness at any point, and altogether the future of the bank was most promising.

Dr. Thom asked whether the statement of accounts just read had been certified by the auditors.

The Chairman replied in the negative, remarking that it was not customary for the auditors to sign a statement of accounts which was not intended for publication as such.

Dr. Thom thought the half-yearly accounts ought to be certified as well as the annual statement. He also wished for some information relative to the charter of incorporation and the list of shareholders, both of which he imagined would long since have been placed in the hands of the shareholders.

The Chairman replied that the charter and list of shareholders had been printed, and could be had upon application at the offices.

Mr. Chisholm Anstey thought the statement most satisfactory, and expressed his belief that, as a matter of fact, the auditors examined both the annual and half-yearly accounts at the close of the year.

Mr. Mackenzie, as one of the auditors, said that the view of Mr. Chisholm Anstey was the correct one, as both himself and colleague examined the half-yearly statements as well as the annual accounts.

A unanimous vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman and board, and the proceedings terminated.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS COURT.—Nov. 16.

(BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TUCKER COMMISSIONER.

In re William Sim.

INSOLVENT had been a merchant and his liabilities amounted to Rs. 65,757 and his assets were Rs. 7,120 good, Rs. 1,030 bad, and Rs. 28,498 doubtful. After a few questions by the Commissioner, a discharge was granted.

In re Govindrin Khooshal.

This insolvent had liabilities of Rs. 1,020 and no assets. This was his third insolvency, and so his discharge was adjourned for three months without protection.

In re Sobhagchund Moolchund.

Liabilities were shown to the amount of Rs. 83,060, and assets Rs. 1,516 good, and Rs. 21,128 doubtful. The insolvent had speculated in shares and his discharge was adjourned for four months.

In re Tullockchund Heerachund.

The liabilities in this case were Rs. 30,890, and the assets Rs. 4,777 good, and Rs. 1,920 doubtful. The insolvent stated that he had dealt in cotton but when the prices fell he got afraid and so turned to share speculations—and every body knew what came of share transactions. He had handed the shares to the official assignee, but they were Asiatic Bank shares and had brought nothing.

The discharge was adjourned for three months without protection.

In re Soorjee Cowasjee Sawoor.

The liabilities in this case were Rs. 28,834 and the assets Rs. 16,570 good, Rs. 5,638 bad, and Rs., 467 doubtful. Insolvent stated that he had been a cotton dealer and lost by that business. Then he had been guarantee for several parties but lost through that. He was insolvent previously in 1853 with liabilities of Rs. 4,97,500, amongst others he had been guarantor for Sillar & Co. whose broker he was. He had given his name as guarantor to obtain a commission as he found it necessary to do something to make a livelihood.

The discharge was adjourned for six months without protection.

In re Gangjee Keserm.

This insolvent's liabilities amounted to Rs. 7,130 and his assets to Rs. 2,252, all bad. He had been engaged in share speculations, and therefore his discharge was adjourned for three months without protection.

In re Ooma Cassee Patell.

This insolvent's liabilities were Rs. 269 and his assets *nil*. This was his second insolvency, and he gave no satisfactory explanations of his affairs. The Commissioner remarked that had there been any opposition insolvent might been been punished, and as it was, his discharge was adjourned without protection for four months.

In re Treecumjee Velljee and others.

The Advocate General on behalf of these insolvents applied for an adjournment for a month, and for a protection order, so that insolvents might give assistance in making up of their books with regard to numerous branches in almost all the cotton stations of the Presidency. They had been at Damaun, but were now present in court.

Mr. Mayhew, for Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., opposed on the ground that the conduct of the insolvents towards their creditors had not been fair.

The Commissioner saw no sufficient grounds for refusal of the order and so granted the application.

In re Carsetjee Ruttonjee.

Mr. Dunbar appeared on behalf of Nowrojee Rustomjee Motheebhoy, and applied to be entered as a creditor on this estate for Rs. 700 instead of as a debtor for Rs. 9,000. Mr. Mayhew appeared for the insolvent. The motion was refused, with costs.

In re Nowrojee Dhunjeebhoy Goorlawalla.

This case was called to-day, but the insolvent failed to appear personally or by counsel. Mr. Marriott then on behalf of the opposing creditors moved that the petition should be dismissed; but the consideration of the motion was adjourned till next court-day.

FINAL CERTIFICATES.

Mr. Marriott appeared on behalf of Muncherjee Heerjee and asked that the rule *nisi* granted on 7th Sept. should be made absolute. It seemed that there were three Europeans creditors represented in Bombay by Messrs. Finlay Scott and Co., Messrs. Lyon Brothers, and Messrs. Stearns, Hobart and Co. None of these appeared, and so a final certificate was granted.

Final certificates were also granted to Sittaram Bhojraj (on behalf of whom Mr. Mayhew appeared), Jejeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy, Ibrahim Hoosein, and Sewjee Dewraj.

THE LOSS OF LIFE FROM THE STEAMER "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON."

A MARINE court of enquiry consisting of John Connon, Esq., Acting Chief Magistrate of Police, and Lieutenant George O'Brien Carew (late Indian Navy), Dockmaster Her Majesty's Dockyard, was opened on Saturday last at the Fort Police Court, to conduct an investigation into the circumstances connected with the loss of seven deck passengers from the steamer "Governor Higginson" on the 10th August last, stated to have been washed overboard by a heavy sea breaking on board that vessel a few hours after her leaving the port of Bombay.

Mr. Hearn, solicitor to Government, appeared to watch the case on behalf of Government.

Mr. David George Osborne, sworn and examined by Mr. Hearn—I was commander of the "Governor Higginson" on her recent voyage from Bombay to Kurrachee. She belongs to the British India Steam Navigation Company. I hold a master's certificate from the Bombay Government, No. 450, dated 17th May 1866. I left Bombay for Kurrachee on the 10th of August last carrying the mails, general cargo, and passengers. We had two first class passengers, and from thirty to forty deck passengers. Our course after passing the outer lightship was west north-west. The wind was about west south west; the tide ebb. After I had shaped my course I set my fore and aft canvas to ease the vessel. There was a very heavy sea running. Soon after shaping the course we shipped several seas but none of any great importance for the first hour and half. We were going four miles an hour. At half past 5 o'clock in the afternoon we shipped a very heavy sea from the port side which swept over the foredeck and bridge. I was standing on the main deck in front of the saloon at the time. I could not see the course which the water took across the vessel. I went immediately on the poop to see the result. I found the sea had washed away the second and third officers' cabins, the clerk's and steward's cabins, the bridge compass, the sheep pens, with live stock and hencoops. The cabins were in front of the bridge on either side, and the lee foregangway was washed out. The gangway was secured in three pieces, the lower with two ring bolts, nine inches from each end and equi-distant from the top to the bottom. There were also two eye bolts in the covering board opposite the ring bolts to which two lashings were made fast. The second piece or rail fitted over this with a groove along its centre and place at each end to fit on to a tongue on the standing rail; the third piece was fitted into the piece first mentioned by a hole to which stanchions fitted. The after eye bolt had broken, the after end of the gangway falling out; all above that went overboard. The gangway port was composed of two thicknesses of planking; the outside one about an inch and the other three quarters of an inch thick. The outer parts of the bulwarks of the steamer was iron and wood. What was cut down flushed to the covering board. I consider the gangway port was well secured but it might have been better secured; but in that case I think that the whole of the bulwarks would have gone with the heavy body of water we shipped. A cross piece might have been added fore and aft with two lashings which I afterwards added. Having been told by the man at the wheel that there were some men overboard, I sent some men up aloft with the second officer to look for them. While they were up aloft I put the vessel round under easy steam at a very great risk considering the sea that was running at the time. I proceeded dead slow in the opposite direction, but finding the vessel in danger of having her poop swept I proceeded half speed. The second officer with the hands still up aloft could see nothing of the missing men. After stopping in this way for twenty or twenty-five minutes I turned round again and proceeded on my course half speed. As nearly as I could ascertain from enquiries on board six or seven passengers were washed overboard, and on arrival at Kurrachee I was told by one of the passengers that the people washed overboard were friends of his and that they were three Afghans, one Mussulman weaver with his wife and two children. They had no luggage with them but only one bag was saved, which I handed over to the authorities in Kurrachee with a statement of the sad occurrence. I don't know where they were standing at the time the sea struck the vessel. There was no particular shelter on the fore and main decks for the passengers with the exception of an awning. I heard the clerk tell the passengers to move aft after the accident; and they all did so with the exception of those who were washed overboard. The gangway is I should say from three to four feet long, and from four to five feet deep. I produce the steamer's log.

By the Court—I had no cargo on deck. I did not throw a life buoy to the people in the water because they were a long way astern before I ascertained from the man at the wheel that they were overboard. I am not aware of any one else seeing them but the man at the wheel. There was no room for them below except in the saloon. After the accident I put the women and children in the saloon and the men on the poop. I found no money belonging to the passengers who were washed overboard. I only found one bag which I tied with a string and made over to Mr. Coles, the harbour magistrate at Kurrachee.

By Mr. Hearn—The steamer's draft of water was 15 feet 6 inches aft and 11 feet 6 inches forward. This was her usual trim when loaded with general cargo. The hencoops were fastened with two lashings. The baggage was not fastened. The hencoops and sheep pens were secured on the foredeck in a line with the forecastle one on each side.

By the Court.—I did not attempt to lower a boat because I did not think it would be safe, and I was afraid of risking any more lives. It was a very heavy seat—the heaviest I have seen out here off Bombay harbour for the last twelve years, five years of which I have been constantly coasting here.

The Court then adjourned and was resumed yesterday when,

Captain Osborne was re-called and said that he considered it would have been dangerous to back the steamer with the heavy sea they had, and he believed it was more prudent to put her round as he did. It was in consultation with the chief officer who was on the watch that he resolved not to lower a boat. The reason for not throwing a life buoy overboard on hearing the men were overboard was that counting from the time the sea struck the ship it would have been useless to do so.

Mr. James Edwin Withers, second mate of the "Governor Higginson," and holding a master's certificate from the Board of Trade, said he was officer of the watch on the day in question. At 5-30 they met with very heavy weather but there was nothing dangerous till 5-30. He was relieved at four o'clock by the chief officer, Mr. Colton, and at 5-30 he was standing in front of the poop cabin when he felt a heavy shock and saw a sea which had struck the ship came over on the port side. He soon afterwards heard a cry of 'a man overboard" and immediately went to the poop, and the captain sent some men aloft; and he (witness) also left the poop and went up the jibboom cross trees but could not see anything of the men overboard. The steamer was put round but no one could be seen in the water. After half an hour the steamer was put on her course again. Witness's cabin and those of the steward, clerk, and baker were carried away, and the hencoops on the forecastle washed overboard.

After some more evidence the enquiry adjourned till to-morrow (Wednesday.)

FORT POLICE COURT.—16TH NOVEMBER.

(BEFORE NANA MOROJEE, ESQ.)

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Babajee Arjoon, a reputed thief, was charged with being in a building with intent to commit a felony. The prisoner admitted the offence and was sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour for one month.

GAMBLING.—Ismael Ahmed and Cowa Salan were fined in the sum of five rupees each for gambling with dice and money on a public thoroughfare.

THEFT.—Canjee Gopal was sentenced to receive ten stripes for stealing a turban.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—16TH NOV.

(BEFORE R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

THEFT OF BALES OF YARN.—Ibrahim Jeevajee and Pandoo Balloo, employed at the Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Company, Tardeo, were charged with stealing three bales of yarn of the value of Rs. 125, the property of the Company.

Mr. B. Brown, Manager of the Company, stated that the first prisoner was head jobber or overseer of the weaving department on Tuesday last the 10th inst., and the second prisoner was the chowkeydar of the mill. The first prisoner's duty was to see all the hands of his department out of the mill before he left himself, and that of the second to lock up the doors of the mill, and to see that the fastenings were all secure. On the evening of the 10th instant the second prisoner brought him the keys at 8 o'clock, and he (the prosecutor) retired to bed at half-past eleven that night in his bungalow opposite the mill. At about twelve o'clock he was called by one of the sepoys of the mill. He arose and went to the mill and found the police there. He went into the room of which the first prisoner had charge and found bundles of yarn lying about. He observed that a door was unfastened, the cross bar was removed, and a string was attached to the top bolt by which the door could easily be opened. At the request of Subedar Meer Abdool Ali prosecutor accompanied him to Loharchall to a warehouse there. The first prisoner was brought there by a police sepoy, and he askedhim for the key, and prisoner replied that he had lost it when he was apprehended by the police. Prisoner went with a sepoy to a distance of thirty or forty yards and returned with the key. He (the prisoner) then opened the door of the warehouse, and they all entered and found the three bales, now before the Court, in the warehouse. Witness asked the prisoner through Subedar Meer Abdool Ali how he came by the bales, and he replied that the second prisoner Pandoo brought the bales from the mill. There were sacks or gunnies, similar to those now before the Court, usually lying in the mill. They were used for the purpose of covering the loose yarn. The sacks were first used as bags for raw cotton, and they bore the stamp "M. P. S." It would be easy for the prisoner to sew up the bundles into the sacks. Witness never allowed packages to leave the premises of the mill in the state in which the three bales were.

His Worship adjourned the case for further enquiry.

A TANGLE.—In the neighbourhood of Beer, we are informed, two brothers have recently married a mother and daughter. The mother must say to her daughter, "Good morning, sister," and *vice versa*. The husband of the mother has become father-in-law of his own brother who, on his own side can call his brother papa, and his sister-in-law mamma. As yet there are only four members of both families. There are, therefore, a mother and daughter, two brothers, a father-in-law and two brothers-in law, and two sisters-in-law, and if the mother should have a son he would be half-brother to his aunt.—*Western Times.*

MEETING OF THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE following is the remainder of the debate on the Town Duties Bill in the Legislative Council on Friday, the first portion of which we published yesterday:—

His Excellency the President—The first thing is to put the substitution of the clauses proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Munguldass, and if that is negatived, then the proposition moved by the Hon'ble Colonel Marriott as an amendment will come on.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ellis—Before the question is put I beg permission to say a few words. I do not propose to follow the hon. member who spoke last in his relation of the thrice-told tale of the origin of this bill; but on one point I must make a remark, and that is with regard to original reasons which prompted the Hon'ble Mr. Munguldass to bring this bill before the Council. The original reasons, as detailed by the hon. member who spoke first, were, the want of a proper system of drainage, the necessity of an additional supply of water, the urgent need of a number of great improvements of the conservancy, and other matters closely connected with the prosperity of the city. Now, these reasons, I maintain, exist now in as full force as they did when the hon. member first brought forward this bill. To these is to be added the fact that the license-tax has lapsed; but though that additional fact has to be added there there is no reason to doubt for a moment that any one of the original reasons which were urged when the bill was first brought forward are equally good and substantial now. I must also beg permission to say a word on the hon. member's version of what he understood to be the significance of our passing the second reading of the bill. He understood it was limited to the narrow issue that more taxation was necessary; but I must beg leave to take exception to that very narrow limit. So far as I understood—and I believe those who voted with me understood it in the same manner—the significance of the vote then come to was that additional taxation was necessary, and that the additional taxation should assume the form of indirect and not direct taxes. Upon that issue the second reading of the bill, as I understand it, was passed, and it seems to me further discussion of that principle is not necessary to-day. The honourable member divided his arguments against the imposition of town duties into two main heads. He objected to them in the first place because they involved the Municipal Commissioner's principle, as he called it, of having a surplus revenue to deal with for indefinite schemes of improvement: but that principle must, I conceive, at the bottom of all taxation proposed by the Commissioner. It is most desirable that there should be a surplus revenue for indefinite improvements, but it is very unlikely that we shall obtain such a surplus revenue for years to come; and if there is a fear of the Municipal Commissioner having a surplus revenue to work with at his own will and pleasure, I think, sir, there is very little prospect of these fears being realised. When we see the enormous works of urgent necessity that have to be undertaken at the very first possible moment, I can hardly conceive that any member will assert, as a reason for not granting funds, that it would place in the hands of the Municipal Commissioner a surplus revenue which he might use for useless if not for worse purposes. In regard to the reduction in the Municipality a word must be said. The hon'ble member has been pleased to attribute it to the change from town duties to an increased house-tax. I may be wrong, but I must differ entirely from the hon'ble member in his view of the sudden change that has been wrought on the minds of the public. I should have conceived, sir, if this cause were at the bottom of the improvement in this matter, it would have been a more gradual change, which one could hardly conceive possible in one short year.

The Hon'ble Colonel Marriott—Three years.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ellis—Yes, three years: But the improvements has taken place this year.

The Hon'ble Colonel Marriott—The climax of the saving has been in the third year.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ellis—The climax of the saving in the third year! Why, sir, the management of the last two years has effected a change from unseeming, extravagant recklessness, and therefore I maintain this feeling which has come over the Justices has only come over them in the present year, and has arisen from a cause it is not very difficult to point out in this case if we look to the expenditure of the Municipality before the present system commenced. What was it? It was a mere bagatelle compared with what it is under the present *régime*. The Municipal Commissioner, a man of excessive energy, at once set to work to reform everything in the shortest space. There is no doubt the establishments were very extravagant, and it was because these were fixed on a scale not warranted by the income, and because the scale was larger than was necessary for the wants of this city, that economy was not observed in the earlier years of the management. But the senses of the Justices have been at last aroused, and they have taken this step—which I concur with the hon'ble member in considering a good sign of an awakened spirit in Bombay—to reduce the establishments, because they had ascertained these were extravagant, and not, so far as I can make out, from any reflection on the house-tax. The householders' principle is the second bug-bear the hon. member has put forward in arguing against the imposition of town duties. I will leave, sir, the householders to defend themselves, but I may say in passing that the hon. member seems to consider all householders as being the class of oppressed tenants, whereas I believe it to be a fact that out of the 21,000 owners of house property upwards of 15,000 live in houses which they own themselves.

The Hon. Colonel Marriott—I said so.

The Hon. Mr. Ellis—Well, that being the case I can hardly understand on what principle the hon'ble member draws a distinction between the producers and the cons

The people are huddled together simply because there is no inducement to landlords to extend their building operations. (Hear, hear.) Why, it is a very curious fact that in the area inhabited by the native population in Bombay there is just about 64 square yards for each person. In Liverpool you have an area of no less than 17 square yards for each individual, and in London, in the most densely peopled parts of the city, where the lowest classes of the community live, there is an area of 10 to 11 yards for each person, and it then rises to 17 square yards and goes upwards. But here it seems to be impossible for the people to get beyond their very narrow limits, and I believe that that is so because house-owning and house-building does not pay. (Hear, hear.) I am sure that business has rained many families, and we cannot do better than go back and compare the number of houses in 1861 and 1851. The Hon'ble Colonel Marriott has alluded to the great increase in value during the last three or four years. But it was in 1866-67 that the Elphinstone Circle was thrown into the assessment, and the Municipal Commissioner further accounts for the increased assessment by this fact that though the value of house property had really declined about 25 per cent. many small properties at Malhim, Sion, and other places had been brought under assessment for the first time, thereby increasing the number of properties by 1700, and the rateable value by no less than 15 lakhs, which accounts in great measure for the rise. There is one other point I should like to mention in justification of the landlords, for I do not think they have been fairly treated by the European Justices in the Bench, and particularly the mercantile portion of that community. I do not believe they have a purely selfish object in this matter. The taxation of London for local purposes amounts to £3,500,000, but setting aside the improvements in Park Lane, Kensington, and Holborn, and the Thames embankment, it would be reduced to less than £3,000,000; out of that no less than £1,250,000 goes for poor rates! Now, why have we no poor rates here? Why, because the natives themselves, those gentlemen who have been so much abused, provide for their own poor. Now, suppose they did not provide for their own poor, what should we have to do? Imagine more than a third of the whole taxation of London being given away in the shape of poor rates! I think that is a very strong argument in favour of the landlords tending to show that they are not the selfish body that many people imagine. (Hear, hear.) I have great pleasure in proposing that this debate be adjourned at present, so that we may see what sum the new Municipal license-tax is likely to produce, and how far it will be necessary to supply the deficiency by town duties. I am perfectly ready to advocate these town duties. I think it is quite sufficient to say that the poor people of London pay 13d. on a ton of coals, to show that the masses there are reached, and why should we not reach the masses here? I think the poor people of this community are extremely well off. They are constantly coming here for work and going off with their small savings, never having to spend money on anything in the place. And as to cotton making the trade of Bombay, why sixteen or seventeen years ago, I don't suppose the whole Exportable value of cotton was £2,500,000, and then Bombay was a very wealthy place,—probably there was a greater amount of wealth among the native community then there is now. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Campbell concluded by moving the adjournment of the debate till information should be got as to the proposed license-tax, and the amount it was expected to yield.

The Hon'ble Colonel Marriott—Will you allow me to say a few words?

The President—Certainly, if they are in reference to the motion just proposed.

Colonel Marriott—I do not wish to detain the Council for a moment. They listened with patience to my remarks, and therefore I avoid reply to the comments. But I want to put one fact which I meant to have stated in my speech. I presume the Municipal Commissioner will not be supposed to be one that is likely to have under-rated his departments: and in his budget to which the hon. member drew my attention just now, he says, "We want town duties to give 7 lakhs," and he tells us what he wants these 7 lakhs for. I said this partially but very imperfectly in my speech. He tells us that it is to remove 2 per cent. of the house-tax, and to supply 2½ lakhs to replace the license-tax which he estimates at 3 lakhs—and these together make 5½ lakhs. The Commissioner's estimate is not likely to be wrong, and if only 7 lakhs are wanted that leaves a deficit of 1½ lakh by his own showing. Of that at least Rs. 75,000 will be provided by the small addition to the wheel tax which he advised and every body approves, and I do not anticipate any objection to that in the Council. That leaves only Rs. 50,000. Now, I put it especially to the Hon. Mr. Ellis—here is a fact, not mere talk; that is the Municipal Commissioner's estimate of what he wants the 7 lakhs for, part of which he wants the Council to provide. As to the 2½ lakhs if that is wanted let us have it, but there it is,—2½ lakhs wiped out. Then there is the license-tax which on the admission of gentlemen on both sides we may reasonably expect to yield 3 lakhs——

Mr. Ellis—No no; not 3 lakhs.

Mr. Brown—It was so stated in the Bench of Justices.

Colonel Marriott—I understood it was so stated here. I think, however, if gentlemen won't admit that—(Mr Ellis—No)—they must admit something. They must put some value on the tax, and they will see it is a ridiculous sum the Municipal Commissioner demands if even we are to be guided by his demands.

Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy—I have a few words I should like to say. If it is the wish of the Council to adjourn the consideration of the bill, of course I don't object, but there are one or two things I wish to correct. One is the remark by your Excellency that the deficiency was caused by the reduction of the house-tax by 1 per cent.

The President—Excuse me. I said there was a deficit of Rs. 50,000 if it was true that the license tax would provide 3 lakhs in place of that supplied under the old Act. However, I don't know anything of the nature of the new bill because I have not yet had it before me.

Mr. Munguldass then said that as the consideration of the bill was to be adjourned he would reserve his arguments in favour of town duties. He had only then a few remarks to make at present, and the first of these was regarding the hope expressed by His Excellency that the new license-tax would bring 3 lakhs. That he thought was out of the question, and their assessor (Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee) who was sitting in the room could tell them so. The whole estimate of the levy of the imperial license-tax was six lacs of rupees. Now, if the new tax fell on the very people who paid the imperial tax it would be a great hardship to increase the tax by 50 per cent., and he believed it was proposed to levy only 25 per cent., which would yield only Rs. 1,55,000. From that of course the poorer classes were to be exempted. If such was the wish of the Bench and the Council. Then with these deductions the returns from this tax would be about 1 lakh; to think that it would yield 3 or even 2 lakhs was quite out of the question, but he had not the least objection to wait for information if the Council wished to do so. He might say that His Excellency had proposed such a tax, and he had heard that it was simply out of deference to His Excellency's views that the tax had been agreed to. His Excellency had expressed a view at Poona that he did not wish the rich to escape taxation; and it was only out of deference to his views that this tax had been proposed. Then a deal had been said about the landlords, not in the Council and Bench only but in the press and among the public; and he would not be surprised even if His Excellency's opinion had been prejudiced against that class by hearing that they had united from selfish motives. He would say that previously the house-tax was never more than 5 per cent., and he was in a position to prove that if His Excellency was ready to hear him; and a number of European merchants who imported the greatest amount of piece-goods and reported the greatest amount of cotton—in fact Mr. Brown's own firm, Messrs. Nicol & Co., Messrs. Graham & Co., Messrs. Remington & Co., Cardwell, Parsons, & Co., themselves made a report in 1855, in which they did not recommend town duties, but were in favour of transit duties. ("Oh, oh.") If His Excellency would allow him he would refer to these duties.——

The President—The question is whether we are to adjourn the debate at present. If it is not to be adjourned then your observations will be quite regular.

Mr. Munguldass replied that he would then confine himself to replying to what had been said. His Excellency perhaps was not aware that up to 1865 the house-tax was always 5 per cent, for though it appeared to rise to 7 per cent., it never did so except for 1863-64. Whenever this new system of Municipal management came into force, the landlords themselves, seeing that they could not do with 5 per cent., proposed that the rate should be 6 per cent., and ever since the beginning of the new *regime* up till 1867 it was at 6 per cent. To that the landlords did not object and nobody proposed to reduce the rates—and the proceedings of the Bench would show that. Last year the Municipal Commissioner proposed 6 per cent., and the Finance Committee had approved of that rate, and sent to their report saying it would be inadvisable to charge 7 per cent. The meeting was held in Gujarat in this room to fix the taxes. But people did not like to neglect their business, so many Justices did not attend. And what was the result?—by a vote the house-tax was fixed at 7 per cent. It was a very thin meeting, and even in that there was a majority of only two in favour of the increase. His Excellency was quite aware that within three days a petition from the inhabitants was presented to him in Council, signed by 20,000 people, by many of the European Justices, and by many of the European community. Messrs. Remington and others. The result of that was that His Excellency—if he did not misunderstand the reply—sympathised with the petitioners, but said that he did not like to interfere with the Bench in such a matter. Well, that increase of the rate was got quite by a side wind and by surprise: and of course the Justices who were of opinion then that 7 per cent. could not be borne considering the present value of property, were of the same opinion now, and so got rid of what was not got by fair means, but by surprise. The next thing was that Mr Brown said he got a handsome return for his property. That speak for se had said the property cost him 6 lakhs, he valued it at 3 lakhs, and he said it gave him a return of 7 per cent. But if he bought a property at Rs. 1,000 and then valued it at Rs. 100, in that case the return would be 30 per cent!

The President—The question before the Council is whether the debate on this bill be postponed till the License-tax Bill be presented.

Mr. Munguldass—Well, I am not going to say anything further if the Council is of opinion that the debate should be postponed.

Mr. Ellis said that in speaking of the question of adjournment now before the Council, he would beg permission to state what he know of this license-tax as that might not be considered foreign to the subject of adjournment. The bill, as had been correctly stated by Mr. Munguldass, had its origin in a suggestion thrown out at last Council meeting in which an objection was taken to the incidence of the town duties being too equal on the rich and on the poor. It was proposed, and His Excellency, he believed, gave a cordial assent to the proposal, that if town duties were to be imposed they should be supplemented by a license-tax which would tax only the higher classes of the community. This therefore was the object of the proposed bill,—not to make the new tax independent of the town duties, but to raise a tax to supplement these duties which would fall entirely on the poorer classes. Colonel Marriott took a most sanguine view of it when he supposed such a tax could by any possibility produce 3 lakhs. He believed the present Municipal tax, falling as it did on all classes, was likely to produce 2½ lakhs, and how the new tax, falling as it would solely upon the upper classes, was to produce 3 lakhs he did not know, but he did know that from calculations by the Municipal Commissioner himself that the old tax only produced about 1¼ lakhs and there was every reason to believe that the new one would not produce so much. It is intended soley as a supplement to the other tax. He had to second the adjournment, as it would no doubt be advisable that they should have before them all propositions as to future legislation on this subject.

Mr. Brown begged it to be understood that what he had stated should not mislead the Council. It was stated in the Bench that the new license-tax was likely to produce about 3 lakhs. He thought there was a defect in the town duties, and that it would be a needless blister to impose them for a small sum. The question of adjournment was then put and carried.

PETITION AGAINST THE TAX ON GRAIN.

Mr. Brown then mentioned that before coming to this meeting he had had a petition (which he now tabled) put into his hand from 71 grain dealers against the imposition of a tax on grain. He did not know what was the proper way in which it should be presented.

The President said this should have been sent in before the meeting, but meantime it might lie on the table.

THE KURRACHEE MUNICIPAL BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mansfield obtained leave to extend the time for presenting the report of the Select Committee on the Kurrachee Municipal Bill till the first meeting after 1st January.

The Council then adjourned.

Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON AT LIVERPOOL

On the 22nd ultimo, Mr. Reverdy Johnson received addresses from the Corporation and Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool. In the evening a banquet was given in his honour, in the rooms of the Law Association, by the American Chamber of Commerce; and Lord Stanley, Mr. Gladstone—Mr. Laird also—and many other members of Parliament, &c., were present on the occasion. Some of the speeches possessed the highest interest.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson in responding to the toast of his health said,—Mr. President, my Lords and Gentlemen,—I have no words with which to acknowledge as I should desire this cordial, warm, and, I may add, enthusiastic reception. I have met with it, however, wherever I have been in England, and at some of the places I have visited, by some of the persons that I have seen in social life, I was told that this city would prove to be an exception. The causes which induced that suspicion you will readily understand. They had no influence however, upon me. I knew, or thought I knew, that there was wisdom and good sense and patriotism in the people of Liverpool that would induce them to forego the recent past. Look at the present, and look with confidence at the future. (Cheers.) I was cautioned—whether by friends, merely friends or not, it is not for me to say—that I should not be present upon an occasion like this, because there would be at it certain gentlemen who, by word, by speech, or by act, aided or encouraged my Southern brethren during our late unhappy conflict. My answer was, that if it should be so, so much the more gratifying would it be to me (cheers), because it would afford an assurance to the people of my country, and to my Government, as well as to myself, that former differences are forgotten, and that the heart that beats in Liverpool is like the heart that beats throughout the kingdom, a heart full of friendship for the people of the United States. (Cheers.) When I remembered, gentlemen, the war through which our Government has passed, and, so far as its integrity is concerned, has passed unharmed, I was satisfied that the men of Liverpool, as well as elsewhere, would say that the union under which we have so long flourished now stands upon a foundation from which it never can be removed (cheers), and, seeing that, however some others may have suffered from the cause, or probable results of that conflict, I knew, or thought I knew, and now I found that I did know, that here I should find friends as warm and as sincere as could be found anywhere within the realms of Her Majesty. You have seen, gentlemen, that whatever others may have done or undertaken to do, our fathers made the nation, and that their posterity have shown a determination and an ability to maintain it, and as I believe so long as Providence shall suffer human society to endure they will maintain it. Gentlemen, to leave such a topic, which it is not necessary to press on an assembly as intelligent as this, and to assume now as true beyond all doubt that the Government of the United States is to remain throughout all time, let me proceed to another topic. It is to congratulate you, Mr. President and the members of your Chamber, upon the work which you have been the instruments of performing, organized, as I understand, in 1801, now 67 years since. You found Liverpool with a population of 77,000; your number of vessels some 5,000. Now your population is at least, I understand, half a million, and your vessels near 20 odd thousand. Then they traded comparatively to a few ports; now they visit almost every part of the habitable globe. (Cheers.) Now your flag, protected by the power of England—which, thank God never has failed us—passes unchallenged on every sea, bearing wealth and comfort and happiness to every part of the world; and now your trade with the United States, instead of being what it was in 1801, is more than two fifths of all the trade which you now have with the rest of the world. (Hear.) Now, in 1866, the importation of wheat and flour into Liverpool was 41 per cent. of all the importations of that kind. Now, in 1867, the importation of corn and other grains, beside wheat, is more than 55 per cent. Of every description of that kind of grain that comes into your ports. Now, we ask, and are glad to aid, profit by aiding in your employment. Now, your labouring men are fed in part by us; now labour is better compensated than it was in the past, because now food is much cheaper than it was in the past; and now, because of the close connexion between your land and my own, it is impossible that anything but absolute insanity upon the part of the members of either of the Governments can involve us in any serious conflict. (Loud cheers.) I make that remark, gentlemen, for the future, and not for the present; for you will not be surprised when I tell you that the furthest thing from my mind, and I should be insane if I indulged in any such thought, is that there is insanity on the part of the minds of the present Government, or on the part of any Government which might in future time succeed them. (Loud laughter.) Whether that time be short or long, it is for the people of England to decide. (Hear, hear.) But, whether it be the one or the other, I am satisfied there will be no peril to the preservation of the peace between both countries. I have alluded to the present Government, gentlemen, for the purpose of saying what I hope my hon. friend next to me on the left (Lord Stanley) will pardon me for saying, that so long as he represents the foreign relations of his country, and I, or any other man feeling as I do, shall represent the foreign relations of my own Government in this kingdom, the preservation of peace between the two is placed beyond the possibility of doubt. (Tremendous cheers.) We have thrown aside, indeed, we never felt it—we have thrown aside all mysteries of diplomatic intercourse. We have been frank to say what each wanted, and we shall be to the end frank and free to ask from the other what is thought to be right, and to expect to receive from the other what he may think to be wrong; and I trust my hon. friend will not think that I go beyond the proprieties of diplomatic life in adding that, so far as we have gone, all has gone on merrily (cheers), and that it gives to us both an assurance that as far as may be necessary for us to go still all will go merrily. (Renewed cheers.) What we have done, or what we are about to do, I leave it to you to guess (roars of laughter), and if there are any lawyers within the hearing of my voice, I would say to them, in the language of Lord Coke "Let this little taste suffice." (Renewed laughter.) Gentlemen, a few words more with your permission. (Cries of "Go on," and cheers.) On the occasions on which I have been asked to a British audience since my arrival in your land I have had to speak on topics comparatively limited. In Sheffield and in Leeds and in Worcester I had to refer to the beauty and excellence and usefulness of their several manufactures; and what would those have done, Mr. President, of themselves if they had been dependent entirely for their usefulness upon the people of this country? They would have had but a limited market. I address myself to another topic; it is to the vocation in which you and your fellow associates of the merchants of Liverpool are engaged in commerce. (Hear, hear.) How comprehensive the term! (Hear, hear.) It holds in its grasp the world. It finds man wherever he is to be found, and ministers to his wants or enables him to minister to the wants of his fellow man. It finds whatever may be produced in any part of the habitable globe, and brings the productions into the market. It explores the ocean, brings to light its treasures, and disseminates them through Christendom for the happiness and enjoyment of her race. (Cheers.) It does more. Mr. President, you may be said to be the pioneers of morality and religion. (Cheers.) You take with you the missionary and the Bible (cheers), and wherever manis found, there, by your means and their instrumentality, you secure a wider and wider spread of a Christian civilization. (Cheers.) What else have you done? You have lately bridged the Atlantic. (Cheers.) In former days we were separated by an ocean which it was perilous to pass; now there is a bridge of boats in which you can go in a few days, shore to shore, in perfect safety. (Cheers That has been the result of the joint enterprise and the joint wealth of our two countries; but more has been accomplished, still more marvelous. By means of the same joint enterprise and the same skill you have enabled us to grasp the hand of friendship beneath the sea, and heart to beat in unison with heart, although above its waves were running mountains high, threatening destruction to all within their reach; and we are indebted for this, the marvel of the age, to your wealth and your enterprise, to the skill that your engineers and your scientific men—among whom, as well as I remember, worthy of special note are Mr. Bright and Mr. Whitehouse, Professor Faraday, and Mr. Morse, sided by the never failing energy, the never-despairing confidence of our countryman, Mr. Cyrus Field. (Cheers.) Now, Mr. President, these things being accomplished, how are we to be still? How could we have the heart to stop a career, the result of joint efforts and of joint skill, which promises so much advantage and which showers so many blessings on the whole of the habitable globe. (Cheers.) We expect to remain under the Government which we enjoy. You remain under the Government which you enjoy. They differ but in form. The foundations of each are those principles essential to the preservation of human liberty. The just rights guaranteed by Magna Charta, the personal security afforded by the writ of Habeas Corpus, and all protected by the right of trial by jury satisfy us throughout all time, if we are true to ourselves, our respective Governments will last. (Cheers.) They may for a time be interrupted in their actual operation. There may be some error in some portion of the structure of each, but that we will correct. We will be able to remove the nuisance without defacing the shrine, and at the end—I speak it with all the confidence with which a man can speak—at the end we will remain in unity. The unity of my own Government is now established. The unity of yours has never been seriously threatened, and God grant it never may. (Loud cheers.) I will conclude, sir, in the words of our American poet—

"While the manners and the arts
"That mould a nation's soul
"Still cling around our hearts,
"Between let ocean roll;
"Our joint communication
"Breaking with the sun,
"Yet still, from either b ach
"The voice of blood shall reach—
"More audible than speech—
"We are one."

The hon. gentleman resumed his seat amid loud and prolonged cheering.

THE ROYAL BANK OF LIVERPOOL—
DISGRACEFUL DISCLOSURES.

(The Times, Oct 23.)

In January 1867, the Directors of the Royal Bank of Liverpool issued their customary Report. It stated that the capital and the reserve fund were intact, announced a gross profit of 83,000*l.*, and recommended a dividend to the shareholders at the rate of 8 per cent. In October of the same year, just twelve months ago, this Bank stopped payment, and in a few weeks the shareholders were informed that not only were the capital and reserve fund lost, but that between 400,000*l.* and 500,000*l.* more would be required to pay the debts of the Bank. Such a contrast between January and October was inexplicable on the supposition of fair dealing. An investigation Committee was appointed, and more than usual anxiety has been felt, both by the shareholders and by the public, to learn the history of the Bank's failure. The information has been long delayed, partly in consequence of disagreements among the members of the Committee. They have not, after all, been able to agree upon a united Report; but it is important the reader should understand that there has been no dispute among the members of the Committee respecting the facts of the case, but simply respecting the extent to which the facts should be disclosed. The Report from which we take our information was published in the Liverpool "Journal of Commerce," and is the more reticent of the two. It will be remembered, therefore, in appreciating the facts we have to explain, that the mismanagement revealed is not only indisputable, but is, if anything, less than the reality.

The immediate occasion of the failure was that the Bank was unable to obtain the re-discount of a large number of bills which had been again and again renewed by it. It appears that of the paper current at the time of stoppage, bills for no less than 712,000*l.* were accommodation bills, on which one or more persons had been guaranteed by the Bank, and all of which have since been dishonoured. But this does not represent either the most culpable or the most fatal delinquency of the managers. The disasters of the Bank were primarily due to its dealings with a few large firms, and two instances will be abundantly sufficient to explain the whole story. In 1866 Messrs. Wilson, Cunningham, and Co., who are described as having "an eminently risky" business, connected with shipping, had overdrawn their account to the amount of 50,000*l.*, and had involved the Bank in liabilities to the amount of nearly another 30,000*l.* In the disastrous May of that year Mr. Wilson informed the manager of the Bank that he should be obliged to stop payment. Upon this a statement of his accounts was requested, which showed assets of 311,000*l.* against liabilities of 370,000*l.*, and the assets were estimated at excessive values. Upon this statement, however, the Bank informed Mr. Wilson of their intention "to carry him on." It would be naturally supposed that some conditions were attached to this offer; but what would not be supposed is that these conditions were apparently dictated by Mr. Wilson, and their effect certainly was to relieve him of every liability, past, present, and future, and to impose his whole liability upon the Bank. He modestly "stipulated," we are told, as a condition of allowing himself to be "carried on," "that the Bank should pay, or become liable to pay, all his then existing debts, and that he should be allowed five years in which he should endeavour to work round; but if he failed to do so, the Bank were nevertheless, to pay all debts incurred in the business, and to release Messrs. Wilson and Co. from all claims and demands." All this was agreed to, and thus, in order to avoid a probable loss of between fifty and sixty thousand pounds, the Bank was placed under liability to the extent of about 450,000*l.* The Bank, it will be seen, received absolutely no compensation for accepting this risk. Under no circumstances could they receive more than the amount of the debt due to them, while they accepted the whole responsibility for a business over which they had no control. The result was that when the Bank stopped payment the total debt of Messrs. Wilson and Co. amounted to 528,000*l.* A similar transaction had previously been negotiated with Messrs. Seddon and Co. This firm, in August, 1865, owed the Bank nearly 100,000*l.* It was agreed to "carry them on," and as in the case of Wilson and Co., the bank accepted other liabilities of the insolvent firm. The result of this arrangement was that at the time of stoppage Messrs. Seddon and Co. were indebted to the Bank in the amount of a quarter of a million. After this it seems trivial to mention overdrawn accounts to the amount of twenty, thirty, or forty thousand pounds, besides the reckless issue of letters of credit.

The reader will ask in amazement how it was possible that any Board of Directors should have consented to transactions not only so dishonest, but so mad. But the explanation is simple, and is still more amazing. The Board of Directors never did sanction them. They were actually entered into without ever having been brought formally before the Board; nor were any of the Directors except two—Mr. Hutchison and Mr. Shand—made acquainted with the arrangements with Mr. Wilson. It appears that no minutes or records were kept of the daily Board meetings; the minutes of the weekly meetings were most meagre and formal; and no applications for discount, advance, or credit ever appear to have been submitted to the Board. During the whole of the years 1865 and 1866 there were two paid Directors and two unpaid, but one of the latter was for the greater part of the time disabled by ill-health. The other unpaid Director, though constant in his attendance, appears to have exercised no control whatever, and the whole administration of the Bank was in the hands of the paid Directors and of the manager. What the management of these persons is likely to have been worth will be readily understood when it is known that both the Directors were largely indebted to the Bank. Mr. Hutchison was formerly Mayor of Liverpool, and one of its most prominent citizens. When first elected to the office of Director he was in debt to the Bank about 7,000*l.* At the time of the stoppage he owed it 103,477*l.*, and the total loss to the Bank on his account will be about 70,000*l.* He has since been adjudicated bankrupt and it now appears that to his own knowledge he had been insolvent 20 years; notwithstanding which he had been spending between 3,000*l.* and 4,000*l.* a year, and giving away between £2,000 and £3,000 a year in charitable donations. The Directors, we are assured, did not suspect Mr. Hutchison's real position any more than his fellow-townsmen; but they must have known his large and increasing debt to the Bank, and had they done their duty his prolonged deception might have been sooner exposed. The account of the other paid Director, Mr. Shand, was also constantly overdrawn, often to the extent of nearly £60,000, and generally to the amount of more than £20,000. This debt, it appears, will be paid, though the calls on the shares will not be fully answered; and Mr. Shand possessed real property which he had reason to consider was sufficient to meet all his engagements. But, as the Report observes, it is impossible to suppose that a gentleman in such a position could exercise any control over the manager or take an independent part at the Board. Even the manager, it appears, had become indebted to the Bank in £6,000, and the sub-manager in £500.

Such was the Board of Direction to which the interests of the Royal Bank of Liverpool were intrusted, and if any cause for wonder remains, it can only be that the catastrophe has not been greater. The Bank seems, in fact, to have been little better than a fat carcass upon which Liverpool speculators preyed at their pleasure. The only object of the Directors was "to carry on"—to carry on themselves, and everybody whom it would have been troublesome to let fall. As to the Reports, however prepared, it can only be said that they were wholesale and premeditated deceptions. In January, 1866, in the face of Mr. Wilson's debts, and after the ruinous agreement with Mr. Seddon, the Board actually professed "their inability to resist the opportunity of congratulating the shareholders upon the satisfactory character of the statement." It is doubtful how far the Directors can be rendered either civilly or criminally liable for misrepresentation. It is, however, proposed that the opinion of counsel should be obtained as to the probable success of a prosecution. It is certainly to be desired, in the interests of the public and of commercial honour, that such conduct should not escape unpunished.

BANKS.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.
HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE
BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA.....	BOMBAY.....
MADRAS.....	KURRACHEE ...
AGRA	LAHORE.....

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 3/8 per Rupee

4	do.	1/11 1/4 "
3	do.	1/11 3/16 "
2	do.	1/11 1/8 "
1	do.	1/11 1/16 "
On demand		1/11 "
On Scotland		1/11 "

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5
Do.	24	do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 5, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 23rd October 1868. EDWARD MORRISS Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGES.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 m's sight above		£60	Rs. 11¼d. per Rupee
"	4 do.	.....	1s. 11 5/8d. "
"	3 do.	.....	1s 11 1/16d. "
"	2 do.	.....	1s 11d "
"	1 do.	.....	1s 10 15/16d. "
On demand		.....	1s. 10 7/8d. "
On Scotland	do.	.....	"
On Ireland	do.	.....	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 Day's sight.			1s. 10 13/16d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand Interest will be credited half yearly on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months..	.. .. ..	4 per cent.
6 do. ..	.. .. ..	3 "
3 do. ..	.. .. ..	2 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, Commission will be charged at a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ½ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 2nd Septe ber 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay.	Rangoon.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. —

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at			Rs. 1/2 per Rupee.
4	do.	...	at Rs. 11 5/16d. "
3	do.	...	at Rs. 11 1/4d. "
2	do.	...	at Rs. 11 3/16d. "
1	do.	...	at Rs. 11 1/8d. "
On Demand (Head Office)		...	at Rs. 11 1/16. "

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent on the daily balances from Rs 1,000 up to Rs. 1,50,000. And on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
On Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
" 12 " " 5 "
" 18 " " 6 "

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of Directors,
JAMES WILSON, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 19th Oct. 1868.

BREAKFAST.—A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT.—The *Civil Service Gazette* has the following:—"There are very few simple articles of food which can boast so many valuable and important dietary properties as cocoa. While acting on the nerves as a gentle stimulant, it provides the body with some of the purest elements of nutrition, and at the same time corrects and invigorates the action of the digestive organs These beneficial effects depend in a great measure upon the manner of its preparation, but of late years such close attention has been given to the growth and treatment of cocoa, that there is no difficulty in securing it with every useful quality fully developed. The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. Far and wide the reputation of Epp's Cocoa has spread by the simple force of its own extraordinary merits Medical men of all shades of opinion have agreed in recommending it as the safest and most beneficial article of diet for persons of weak constitutions. This superiority of a particular mode of preparation over all others is a remarkable proof of the great results to be obtained from little causes. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

Established in India 1863, and incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 25th of March 1863.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£988,800.
PAID-UP CAPITAL 25	£494,400
RESERVE FUND	£ 38,000.

HEAD OFFICE.

80, King William Street, London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 25, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYCOTT, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director. Bank of Bengal.
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.
CHIEF MANAGER,—R. O. SAWER Esq.
London Bankers
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND,
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of Directors,
JAMES WILSON, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 19th Oct. 1868.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.

FOR SALE, E. I. Burton Pale Ale, capsuled and bottled by "Parle," in prime condition at Rs 4-12 per dozen, quarts. Apply to OWEN AND OKELL, 40, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Brandy.....	'Otard Dupny & Co.'	Rs. 30	per dozen.
Whiskey....	'Dunville's V.R.'	" 18	"
Clarets.....	'Medoc	" 10	"
Do.	'Lormont'	" 12	"

Bombay, 12th Sept. 1868. BLACKWELL & Co.

IND COOPE & Co.'s INDIA PALE ALE.—Our India Pale Ale, bottled by us, can only be procured in Bombay through our Sole Agent, Mr. Eduljee Pallanjee Bottlewalla. London 25th August 1867.

IND COOPE & Co.

A new supply of the above celebrated Pale Ale has just arrived by several vessels in quarts and pints. Terms Cash on delivery. No. 40 Meadow Street, Fort.

EDUJEE PALLONJEE BOTTLEWALLA.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—

Best	Sherry Wine at Rs. 20 per dor.	
Do.	Wilt Cheese, 15 annas a lb.	
Do.	Wiltshire Bacon 15 annas a lb.	
Jules	Mumm's Champagne, Quarts Rs. 34	per doz.
Do.	do do. Pints... " 17	doz.
Ginger Wine by Crabbie & Co.....	" 14	per doz.
Guinness' Porter in Pints and Quarts.		
Henry Mouni's Brandy No. 1, at Rs. 22		per doz.

Apply to MR. DHUNJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE APPOO. No. 1, Meadow Street, Fort.

CLARET.

MEDOC.

A very superior breakfast or cup Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen.....	Rs. 14-8	Rs. 16

CLARET.

SAINT JULLIEN.

An excellent dinner Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen.....	Rs. 21	Rs. 24

CLARET.

CHATEAU LEOVILLE.

A very fine, full-bod